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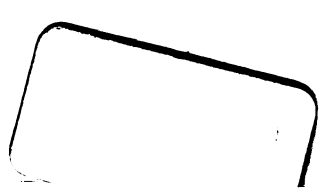

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND

LEE

64TH CONGRESS, 1st Session | SENATE | DOCUMENT No. 360

THE MILITARY LAW AND EFFICIENT CITIZEN ARMY OF THE SWISS

THE RISK AND EXPENSE OF A GREAT STANDING ARMY UNNECESSARY

THE SWISS CONSTITUTION IS SIMILAR TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION.—*Sections compared*

RESULT OF THE SWISS LAW—HIGH EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS ARMY—ITS MOBILIZATION IN 1914 AND PRESENT CONDITION.—*Statements from United States military attachés and other military observers*

THE SWISS MILITARY LAW OF 1907 SOLVES CONSTITUTIONAL DIFFICULTIES FOR US—A COMPLETE MILITARY POLICY AND DISCIPLINE FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE SWISS REPUBLIC FROM EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL ATTACK.—*The Swiss Military Law, with an index*

A citizenry trained and accustomed to arms.—
WOODROW WILSON (December 8, 1914)

The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accouterments, and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United States.—GEORGE WASHINGTON (June 8, 1783)

PRESENTED BY MR. LEE OF MARYLAND
MARCH 18, 1916.—Ordered to be printed
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GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1916

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This illustration represents Helvetia, Switzerland, standing well armed "In the midst of the conflagration of the peoples," and with her shield and sword calmly fending off the furies of war from the woman and the children who seek protection by her side. This historical and beautiful work is by Otto Schweizer, of Philadelphia, born a Swiss and naturalized here.

It represents the aspirations not only of the people of Switzerland but of our own Republic as well. Switzerland is on the right flank of France and on the left flank of Germany. Her neutrality is respected, her territory is uninvaded, and her institutions hardly threatened by the greatest war of history now raging all around her.

Like our country, Switzerland owes her free institutions, in large measure, to the fact that those who sought freedom found protection there in the distance or geographical condition of the region. But military science of to-day has overcome all natural defenses and distance is as nothing to modern means of transportation. The Swiss Republic, more immediately menaced by imperial dangers and imperial arms than our Republic and so much longer exposed to those dangers has been more stimulated to prepare a defense than we, perhaps more so because she has not our great numbers to create overconfidence. Expert in marksmanship, disciplined and prepared to the minutest detail, the highly efficient Swiss army of trained citizen soldiers preserves and does not threaten the liberties of the Swiss people. The Swiss are free because they are prepared; they are neutral because they are free and prepared.

There are other features of this work worthy of attention. The woman and the children have been in danger and distress, but one of the children has already dried its eyes and is looking up with childhood's instant appreciation to the figure that protects it. But look at the face of this Swiss Goddess of Liberty and then at the faces of the two demons of war. The latter, convulsed with passion, are oblivious to persons or direction. They are furies of war performing a dance of destruction. To them there is no possible comprehension or sympathy with the joy of service, the sanity and faith expressed upon the face of the great central figure which so clearly reveals preparedness protecting both motherhood and childhood under a great shield.

There is so much of the history of the free peoples in this work of art; there is so much of the expression of the duties and opportunities of neutrality; there is so much in common between the position of Switzerland to-day and the position of our country that it is a fitting illustration in a document showing the efficiency of the citizen soldiery of Switzerland.

Helvetia terrore belli cincta.

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT.

A condition relatively new in the history of our country faces us now. The great development of military machinery; the application of many discoveries to the work of war and the development of ocean transportation have done away with the safety that our size and distance gave us under former military conditions. A larger Navy and Army seem necessary, and the question arises how to create that Army without endangering the Republic.

The term "militia" according to law includes all male citizens "of the age of 18 years and under the age of 45 years." (U. S. Rev. Stat., sec. 1625.) Most of our male citizens do not know that according to law they are in the militia. To rely upon unorganized, undisciplined citizens for military service, especially under modern conditions is to invite calamity. Gen. Washington strongly condemned any such policy, and his expressions against reliance upon undisciplined militia have been used by those who favor a large standing army of professional soldiers to show that Gen. Washington was opposed to relying upon a disciplined militia—trained citizen soldiers. No more formal indication of his position could be shown than in the provisions of our Constitution, hereinafter quoted, and which was signed by Gen. Washington as President of the Constitutional Convention.

These military provisions giving Congress the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia without doubt received Gen. Washington's especial consideration. They are admirably worded to permit the organization of a large military force so connected with each locality and so created out of actual and continuing citizens as to avoid the well-known and historical dangers which a great standing army must always present to free institutions.

The object of this document is to compare the military powers under our Constitution with those of Switzerland and to show that the Swiss military law, which has been enacted under their constitution, solves all the practical questions between their Cantons and their Confederation. Switzerland is composed of 22 Cantons or separate States. The people in their origin are two-thirds German and the remainder French and Italian. All official documents are published in the three languages. As a Republic of many centuries in duration and surrounded by kingly Governments, Switzerland has been jealous of monarchical tendencies, and yet with all the difficulties that her internal condition presents she has created a great and efficient army of trained citizens who secure her neutrality and her freedom alike.

The following is from Gen. Washington's circular letter addressed to the governors of the States on the disbanding of the Continental Army, and is dated, "Headquarters, Newburgh, June 8, 1783":

* * * * * * *

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defense of the Republic; as there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing. If this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accouterments, and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one who has not learned it from experience can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed. * * *

We can wisely follow the advice of Washington and the example of our elder sister, the Swiss Republic, who has taken so much of her new constitution from ours.

BLAIR LEE.

COMPARISON OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

MILITARY LAW AND EFFICIENT CITIZEN ARMY OF THE SWISS.

A COMPARISON OF CERTAIN EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, SHOWING SIMILAR MILITARY POWERS.

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787.	EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND, 1874. ["Modern Constitutions," by W. F. Dodd, p. 257.]
Congress shall have power: To raise and support armies; To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. (Sec. 8 of Art. 1.)	The Confederation exercises control over the Army and the material of war provided by law. (Art. 19, sec. b.)
The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States. (Sec. 2 of Art. II.)	It (the Federal Council) shall have charge of the military establishment of the Confederation and of all other branches of administration committed to the Confederation. (Art. 102, par. 12.)
A well-regulated Militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. (Art. II, amendments.)	The Confederation shall have no right to maintain a standing army. (Art. 13.)
	The Cantons shall have authority over the military forces of their territory, so far as this right is not limited by the Federal Constitution or laws. (Art. 19, sec. b.)
	Military instruction of every kind shall be under the control of the Confederation. The same applies to the equipment of troops. (Art. 20.)
Congress shall have power: To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the Militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, *reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.* (Sec. 8, Art. I.)	So far as military reasons do not prevent, corps of troops shall be formed from soldiers of the same Canton. *The composition of these bodies of troops, the maintenance of their effective strength, the appointment and promotion of their officers shall belong to the Cantons, subject to general regulations which shall be issued to them by the Confederation.* (Art. 21.)
Congress shall have power: To make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers. (Sec. 8 of Art. I.)	

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1787—continued.

Congress shall have power:

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. (Sec. 8 of Art. I.)

No State shall, without the consent of Congress, * * * keep troops * * * in time of peace. (Sec. 10, Art. I.)

EXTRACTS FROM CONSTITUTION OF SWITZERLAND, 1874—continued.

In case of danger the Confederation shall also have the exclusive and direct control of men not included in the Federal Army, and of all other military resources of the Cantons. (Art. 19, sec. b.)

No Canton or half Canton shall, without the permission of the Federal Government, have a standing force of more than three hundred men; the armed police are not included in this number. (Art. 13.)

THE MILITARY LAW OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, 1907, WITH INDEX.

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MILITARY LAW OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION.

[Reprinted from the Loi Federale of Apr. 7, 1907. Translated by Second Lieutenant Alexander P. Cronkhite, Corps of Engineers, November, 1915.]

In virtue of the constitution of May 29, 1874, and in accordance with the message of the Federal Council of March 10, 1906, the Federal Assembly of the Swiss Confederation decrees the following:

PART 1.

MILITARY OBLIGATIONS.

1. Extent of Obligations.

1. All Swiss must perform military service. The obligations comprise:

(*a*) Personal service of a military nature.

(*b*) The payment of a tax of exemption * * * a military impost.

The citizen is liable for service from the beginning of the year in which he reaches the age of 20 until the end of the year in which he is 48. Young men peculiarly fit for service may be authorized to enter the Army before reaching the legal age, and if accepted they satisfy all the obligations of their classes in years.

Officers and individuals on recruiting service are excepted from the operation of the general law.

3. Any person who does not perform personal military service must pay the military tax until the end of the year in which he reaches the age of 40.

The military tax is determined by a special law.

2. Recruiting.

4. The Confederation, with the aid of the Cantons, recruits the men who have presented themselves for military service. The Federal Council organizes commissions for this recruiting and governs their procedure. Men are recruited in their nineteenth year.

5. When recruited men are placed in one of the three following classes:

(*a*) Men fit for service in the line.

(*b*) Men fit only for the complementary services.

(*c*) Men unfit for duty.

The decision as to fitness for service may be differed for not more than four years. The assignment to a branch of the service takes place at the same time as the recruitment.

6. Men present themselves at the recruiting stations in their place of domicile or origin. For the obligation of so presenting themselves and during the whole recruitment period they are subject to military jurisdiction and to military penal laws.

7. Each man receives a service notebook as testimonial, which shall contain all information relative to his military obligations, as well as information regarding their state of completion. This military notebook may not be used as a civil reference.

3. Obligations of the Service.

8. Men fit for duty are obliged to give personal service, comprising:

(*a*) Instruction service.

(*b*) Active service * * * either in defense of the nation, against foreign aggressison, or in maintaining tranquillity and order within.

9. Personal service includes, besides the roster prescriptions, maintenance and inspection of uniforms, personal armament and equipment, obligatory firing drill, and, in general, conformation to the military obligations of the service.

10. Every person of the soldiery may be required to accept a commission, to perform the duties demanded thereby, and to take charge of a command. Whoever receives a commission must fulfill the obligations thereof.

11. Soldiers receive from the state pay, subsistence, and mileage for changes of station. The state also provides for their lodging. The pay is fixed by a Federal law. Arrangements for lodging, subsistence, and mileage are determined by the Federal Assembly.

12. Members of the Assembly are exempt from service of instruction during the sessions thereof.

13. The following, during the period of their employment or functions, are exempt from service of instruction:

(1) Members of the Federal Council and the Chancellor of the Confederation.

(2) Ecclesiastics not incorporated as chaplains.

(3) Directing physicians, permanent administrators, and nurses in the public hospitals.

(4) Directors and guardians of penitentiaries and corrective prisons, agents of the organized police forces. (These last are subject to the restriction of art. 62.)

(5) The personnel of the frontier guards. In case of mobilization for war, the Federal Council may dispose of this personnel according to the needs for defense.

(6) The indispensable officials and employees for transportation, the general welfare, and the administration of military affairs in time of war. An ordonnance of the Federal Council indicates the plans for the transportation service, and the personnel necessary for them in time of war.

14. The personnel of the police forces and of the frontier guards, as well as the officials mentioned in article 13 (6), are not exempt from service until after having been through a school for recruits.

15. The Confederation reimburses the Cantons three-fourths the expenses arising from the loss of the services of public instructors called out as officers, or noncommissioned officers in the course of instruction. The courses of common instruction are excepted.

16. Any soldier who, by his private life, renders himself unfit for his commission or for the service shall be brought before a military tribunal, which shall pronounce decision as to whether or not he shall remain in the service.

17. Any soldier condemned for a serious offense shall not be allowed to perform personal service. His exclusion is pronounced by the military department.

18. Officers under tutelage, in bankruptcy, or against whom there exists a judgment for the default of property are excluded from personal service. In case the cause for exclusion disappears the authority which has made the nomination decides upon the question of reinstatement. Officers under tutelage, in bankruptcy, or against whom there exists a judgment for the default of property are excluded from personal service only so long as the motive for the exclusion exists.

19. Incapable officers and noncommissioned officers are relieved from their commands by the authority which commissioned them and are subjected to the military impost. This authority must give sanction to any proposition of withdrawal from command formulated by the commander of the division or army corps and ratified by the Swiss military department.

The commission for national defense proposes the withdrawal from command of the superior officers.

4. Complementary Services.

20. Men recognized as fit for complementary service are incorporated into it at the time of enlistment.

The complementary services are intended primarily to complete, according to the exigencies of the army and in actual service, the work of pioneer troops, sanitary troops, administration of the subsistence department, and matters of transportation.

Men incorporated in the complementary branches do not perform service of instruction, but pay the military impost during the years they are not actually serving.

The Federal Council fixes the regulations concerning the complementary branches.

5. Special Pay and Allowances.

21. The Confederation protects its soldiers against the financial consequences of sickness and accidents. The application of this principle is determined by law.

22. Families who become destitute in consequence of being dependent upon some one called into service receive aid from the Government proportional to their needs. This aid may not be assimilated with public charities.

23. This aid is administered by those persons of the community where the destitute persons dwell having that right. If the per-

sons dwell abroad, then the aid is administered by their native commune. The communal government fixes the nature of the aid required, decides as to its importance, and also takes all measures which the circumstances warrant. The commune reports on its action to the cantonal authority, and the latter reports to the Swiss military department.

24. The expenses of the communes are defrayed three-fourths by the Confederation and one-fourth by the Canton in which the commune is situated.

25. In case of disputes, the decisions of the Federal Council are final upon all measures taken by the communes.

26. No reimbursement for these aids may be claimed.

27. When a civilian is killed or hurt during a military exercise, the Confederation is responsible, unless it can be shown that the accident was due to an act of God, or that it was due to carelessness on the part of the individual. If the accident be followed by death, the Confederation is responsible toward those who were dependent upon the victim.

28. Similarly, the Confederation is responsible for all damage to property caused by maneuvering, etc. The Federal Assembly determines the procedure in such cases.

29. The Confederation may have recourse against persons responsible for accidents that have resulted in death, injury, or damage to property.

6. Aid to be Furnished by the Communes and Inhabitants of the Confederation.

30. The communes and inhabitants are required to—

(1) Furnish lodging and food to troops and horses; also parking grounds for vehicles.

(2) To effect the military transportation required.

They receive a proper indemnity from the Confederation.

31. The communes furnish gratuitously—

(1) Grounds for recruiting stations, sanitary examinations, and inspection of personal arms and equipments.

(2) Locations for headquarters, guards and guardhouses, and hospitals.

(3) Places for the concentration and mobilization of troops.

(4) Locations for target ranges. (Art. 124.)

32. For the creation of target ranges and drill grounds, the Federal Council may authorize the communes to apply the Federal law dealing with appropriation for the public welfare.

33. Proprietors may not oppose the use of their land for military drill. The Confederation is responsible for damages thereto. The Federal Assembly determines the procedure.

34. Every 10 years, or whenever it shall be necessary, there shall be taken, by commune and by Canton, a census of all horses and mules fit for various military purposes. The owners must bring the animals to the place where the census is to be taken, gratuitously, and will be held responsible for all expenses incurred through their negligence or failure to so bring them. Each commune shall have control of the horses, mules, and vehicles of its territory.

PART 2.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

1. Classes of the Army.

35. The army comprises the Elite, the Landwehr, and the Landsturm.

The Elite is composed of those soldiers that have not completed their thirty-second year; the Landwehr is composed of those of ages of 33 to 40, inclusive; the Landsturm is composed of those of the ages of 41 to 48 years, inclusive.

There are also incorporated in the Landsturm all soldiers who have become unfit for service in the Elite or Landwehr, yet who may still serve in the Landsturm, as well as volunteers having the necessary knowledge of firing and possessing the requisite physical fitness.

In the cavalry, the duration of the service of noncommissioned officers and soldiers in the elite is 10 years.

36. Captains serve in the Elite until the end of their thirty-eighth year; the Landwehr until the end of their forty-fourth year. In the Landsturm all officers serve until the end of their fifty-second year.

With their consent, officers may be retained in the service beyond these limits.

Officers of the age to serve in the Elite may be incorporated in the Landwehr or in the Landsturm, and officers of age to serve in the Landwehr may be incorporated in the Landsturm.

37. The passage from one class to the other takes place the 31st of December. The Federal Council may postpone this date if war is impending.

In case of war the Landwehr may be called to fill up vacancies in the Elite and the Landsturm may be called to fill up vacancies in the Elite and the Landwehr.

2. The Parts of the Army.

38. The army comprises:

1. The officers.
2. The general staff.
3. The branches, to wit:

(*a*) The infantry (fusileers, carbineers, cyclists, the machine-gun personnel).

(*b*) The cavalry (dragoons, light cavalry, the mounted machine-gun personnel).

(*c*) The artillery (field artillery, mountain artillery, foot artillery, ammunition trains).

(*d*) The engineers (engineer officers, sappers, pontoon troops, pioneer troops, railroad troops).

(*e*) Fortress troops (fortress artillery and machine-gun personnel, fortress pioneers and sappers).

(*f*) Sanitary troops (physicians, pharmacists, and the sanitary personnel).

(*g*) Veterinary troops (veterinarians, farriers).

(*h*) Troops of the commissary and subsistence departments.

(*i*) Transportation and supply troops (personnel of the field and combat trains; teamsters).

4. The auxiliary branches, to wit:

Military law officers, chaplains, personnel of the field post and telegraph service, personnel of the general transportation service (railroad personnel excepted), territorial personnel, secretaries, and orderlies at headquarters; personnel of the automobile troops and the military police.

5. The complementary branches * * * see article 20.

The Federal Assembly may modify or alter this enumeration.

39. The army is subdivided into:

(1) Basic units, as the company, the squadron, the mountain battery, the ambulance company, field hospitals, and detachments of railroad troops.

(2) Tactical units, as the battalion, *groupes* of artillery (an artillery *groupe* is composed of two, three, or four batteries), the regiment, the lazaret (hospital), subsistence detachments, mobile trains, and the depot trains.

(3) Administrative units, as the division, the army corps, and the garrisons of fortified places.

3. Staffs and the General Staff.

40. The staff of the army is attached to the person of the commander in chief. A prescription of the Federal Council determines its organization.

In time of peace the general staff acts as the staff of the army.

41. A staff is attached to the commanders of the administrative units and to the commanders of the tactical units.

The assignment of officers and secretaries to the staffs is made by the Swiss military department, on recommendation of the commanders involved, but the assignments to the staffs of fusileer battalions are excepted.

According to law, officers called upon to serve as adjutant are reincorported into their organizations after the elapse of four years.

42. The general staff is composed of officers of the general staff corps and railroad officers.

The chief of the general staff corps is the head of the general staff.

43. In order to be admitted to the general staff it is necessary that the officer proposed be a captain or a first lieutenant holding a certificate of eligibility for the grade of captain, and to have passed successfully the course at the Staff School I.

Captains who have successfully passed the course at the Central Staff School II, and who are eligible for service in the General Staff are exempted from having to take the first part of the course of the Staff School I.

44. Acording to law, after the first period of four years officers are reincorporated in their old organizations. An opportunity should be furnished them to exercise command of an organization during each of their grades.

Railroad officers are chosen from among the steamboat and railroad officials of the country.

4. Subdivisions of the Army.

45. The following tactical units shall be formed:

Infantry: The battalion, of 3 to 6 companies; the regiment, of 2 to 4 battalions; the brigade, of 2 to 3 regiments.

Cavalry: The regiment, of 2 to 3 squadrons of dragoons; the brigade, of 2 to 3 regiments and a company of mounted machine-gun troops.

Artillery: The *groupe*, of 2 to 4 batteries of field artillery, mountain, or foot artillery; the regiment, of 2 to 3 *groupes*. The mobile park, of 4 to 6 companies, with necessary supplies and transportation; the depot park, of 2 to 3 "park" companies. (The term "park" is used in a broad sense to include trains of ammunition, guns, etc., accompanying an army in the field.)

Engineers: The battalion, of 2 to 4 companies, and the necessary transportation.

Fortress troops: The fortress artillery "*groupe*," of 2 to 6 companies of fortress troops.

Sanitary troops: The "lazaret," of 3 to 6 field hospitals, with the necessary transportation.

Subsistence troops: The subsistence detachment, of several companies of subsistence troops, with the necessary transportation.

46. The division if formed of tactical units, and basic units of the various arms. The army corps is formed of several divisions, with the ultimate addition of other tactical and basic units.

47. The commander of a fortified place has supreme direction of the defense of the place, and commands the garrison. In time of war he has power to make use of all war *material* in the place.

The garrison of the place comprises: The staff of the commander, with the chiefs of artillery and of engineers, the commanders of the various sectors of the defenses and of the forts, the fortress troops, and all other troops assigned permanently to the defenses of the place.

To guard against surprise, local guards may be formed in conjunction with the soldiery stationed in the vicinity.

48. In the organization, instruction, and equipment of the basic and tactical units recruited in mountainous regions the necessities of mountain warfare must be taken into consideration.

49. Officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of other units or of the auxiliary branches may be attached to staffs or to other units to whom they may be necessary. These are retained in their original arm or branch, but march with the unit or staff to which they have been attached. They assist, according to the demands of the service, the commander of the staff or of the unit to which attached.

50. The service of subsistence and of accountability are administered by quartermasters in the tactical units; by officers of the commissary in the administrative units.

Quartermasters are detailed from troop officers, but are retained in their own arm.

51. Officers unassigned are at the orders of the Federal Council.

52. The Federal Assembly determines:

(1) The number and composition of the basic units of the various arms, as well as the composition of the equipment of the organizations.

(2) The number and composition of the tactical and administrative units, as well as the composition of their staffs and the composition of the equipment of the organizations.

(3) The number of battalions and companies of infantry and squadrons of cavalry to be furnished by each Canton.

53. Upon these orders as basis the Federal Council directs the order of battle of the army.

5. Auxiliary Branches.

54. Military law is administered by division tribunals, supplementary tribunals, the military tribunal of appeals, and the supreme military tribunal. The auditor in chief (judge advocate) has direction of the administration of military justice.

Military law officers must possess a knowledge of law and must have served with troops.

Military penal law is fixed by a special Federal law.

55. Chaplains are attached to the various tactical units, according to the faith predominating in the organization. They have the rank of captain.

56. The field postal service is charged with service to the troops as soon as they are on important duty.

The field telegraph service provides for telegraphic communication in the army.

The employees of the field telegraph and postal service have rank of officers or noncommissioned officers during their service therein.

57. The railroad and transportation departments establish communication between the army and the bases. They attend to the supplying and transportation of men and material left behind by the army, and also protect the lines of communication.

58. The territorial department has charge of the military interests in the interior of the country, in so much as the army itself has not assumed charge thereof. They prepare the supplies and receive the men and material abandoned.

They may also be charged with the local defenses outside the zone of operations.

59. The staff secretaries perform the office work of the staffs. They have the rank of regimental adjutant or lieutenant.

60. Orderlies are assigned to staffs and to units, for the care of horses and to care for the arms and personal equipment of the officers (mounted). Field and mountain artillery officers are not included in this privilege.

Officers' orderlies are drilled with the train troops. They perform their duties on the staffs, or in the units to which assigned.

The Federal Council determines other duties of orderlies.

61. Soldiers or volunteers are assigned to the automobile service, or other similar departments of transportation. While serving therein they are relieved from operation of the conscription law.

62. The Federal Assembly organizes a military police force, composed of agents of the civil force, and charged with the duties of police in the neighborhood of the troops.

6. Officers and Noncommissioned Officers.

63. The grades are as follows:

(*a*) Enlisted men.

(*b*) Noncommissioned officers * * * corporal, sergeant, quartermaster sergeant, sergeant major, *adjudant-sous-officier* (the highest ranking noncommissioned officer).

(*c*) Subalterns * * * lieutenants, and first lieutenants.

(*d*) Captains.

(*e*) Higher officers: Major, lieutenant colonel, colonel of division, colonel of corps, general.

The incumbent of a grade keeps his title, whether or not he exercises the corresponding command.

64. In questions of equal rank, length of service determines the relative rank. If length of service is the same, then the relative rank is determined by age.

A commander temporarily absent is replaced by his immediate subordinate, except when another is specially designated. Such choice should fall upon that subordinate who has had opportunity to exercise command over the unit already, or has had instruction therein.

65. Officers and noncommissioned officers must be maintained at full strength. Depot troops must also be provided with sufficient officers.

66. Any nomination and promotion is subordinate to the possession of a certificate of capacity, given in conformation with prescriptions on the subject.

The Federal Council has the right to invalidate promotions and nominations which are contrary to the present laws and ordinances on the subject of promotion.

67. Certificates of capacity as commissioned or noncommissioned officers are given by commandants of schools or organizations as soon as candidates have successfully undergone the instruction prescribed therefor.

68. The nomination of commissioned officers and the nomination and promotion of noncommissioned officers shall be performed by the chief of staff or the commanders of the units involved. They are made in accordance with the needs of the service and the length of service of the individuals.

69. Certificates of capacity for the nomination to the rank of lieutenant and promotion to the rank of first lieutenant and captain are given by the head of the branch concerned as soon as they have successfully terminated their courses of instruction (school or with troops). The certificates are submitted to the division, corps, or garrison commanders for their approbation, as the case may be.

70. The commission of national defense gives the certificates of capacity for the nomination and promotion of the higher officers.

It formulates the propositions for the promotion and incorporation of the higher officers at the nomination by the Federal Council.

71. Promotions to the grade of first lieutenant are made according to the needs of the service and the length of service of the individuals. Above this grade the promotions are made according to the needs of the service and the aptitude of the individuals.

72. An ordinance of the Federal Council determines other qualifications for obtaining a commission, in conformation with the present laws.

7. Service Horses.

73. The Confederation aids mounted officers in procuring, training, and maintaining saddle horses.

74. Lieutenant colonels and officers of a higher grade exercising command in the Elite receive an annual allowance for saddle horses in their possession. The same rule applies to officers of the general staff incorporated into the staff of the army, or the staffs of the Elite.

During actual service a daily allowance, dependent upon their location, is also paid these officers for other horses they have the right to possess. This applies to all mounted officers.

Horses for whom is due an annual allowance or a daily allowance, dependent on location, are examined from time to time, and their value is cut down at these times or at the end of their services.

The Federal Council determines regulations having to do with the various allowances, and with the service horses in general, and it appoints instructors for horsemanship.

75. Officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of cavalry are required to possess a saddle horse fit for duty. Upon demand, the Confederation, in accordance with conditions prescribed for cavalry soldiers, assigns mounts for cavalry officers in the Elite.

76. Cavalry troop horses are bought by the Confederation or furnished by the individual. They are trained in the remount schools, examined, and turned over to the troopers.

77. When a horse is given over to the Government the man gives the Government half the estimated value of the horse (or, in case he has furnished the horse himself, receives half that price). The half paid by the individual (or, in the second case, retained by the individual) is returned to him in annual installments of one-tenth part each.

78. The mount remains in the hands of the individual as long as he continues to serve in the Elite. Outside the service the individual is required to feed and pay for the maintenance of his horse. He may use him for any purposes which do not compromise his military serviceability. The horse must be present every time the man is called to the colors.

79. The individual is responsible for the loss of his horse and for any harm to it due to carelessness on his part. If he cares for the horse badly, or if his situation is such as to preclude his caring for it at all, he restores it to the Government. He himself is transferred to another arm, or is freed from obligatory service.

80. Cavalry horses are the property of the Confederation and may not be sold by the individual. They may be neither seized nor hidden.

The man who has completed 10 years of service with his horse, becomes the owner of it.

81. The lodging, maintenance, and feeding; and the employment of cavalry horses outside the service are controlled by army officers.

82. The Confederation has the right to treat with third parties for the transfer of cavalry horses. All the regulations concerning cavalry horses in general, of course, apply to such third parties.

83. Controversies arising from the application of the regulations concerning cavalry horses are settled by the Swiss military department, and the decisions of the Federal Council in respect thereto are final.

84. An ordinance of the Federal Council will determine, in accordance with the prescriptions of the present chapter, the rights and obligations of the Confederation and of prospective buyers.

85. Officers furnish their own horses.

Other horses and mules necessary for the service of instruction in the schools and in the military courses are furnished by the military administrators.

86. With the colors, horses and mules are fed and stabled at the expense of the Confederation.

8. Personal Armament and Equipment—Equipment of Organizations—War Material.

87. The Federal Assembly fixes the regulations relative to personal armament and equipment, equipment of organizations, and war material. The Federal Council formulates the orders to carry out these regulations.

88. The soldier's personal armament and equipment is issued to him gratuitously. Recruits receive new arms and equipment, or property of an equivalent value. Arms and equipment that have been lost or worn out in the service must be replaced without delay.

89. The Confederation turns over the machines and their accessories to cyclists incorporated in the elite upon payment of half the price of purchase. A regulation of the Federal Council determines the rights of the Confederation and of the cyclists in such transactions.

90. The soldiery are armed and equipped according to law in the Canton in which they are recruited, or by the Canton of their origin, if during recruitment he has permanently changed his domicile.

91. According to law, the individual keeps his arms and equipment as long as he is obliged to serve. He is required to keep them in good condition. He is responsible for losses that have occurred through his neglect, or for damage that has similarly occurred. It is prohibited to use the personal equipment outside the service without authority.

92. Personal arms and equipment are the property of the Confederation. The individual may not sell them. They can neither be seized nor sequestered.

93. Personal arms and equipment are taken over from men who are not in position to keep them properly, who demonstrate this unfitness, or those who are discharged before their term of service has expired.

94. The men who have completed their terms of personal service, upon discharge from the army become the owners of their personal arms and equipment.

95. Officers provide their own clothing. The expenses therefor are remitted by the Government according to a special tariff to be established by the Federal Council.

The Confederation furnishes them gratuitously with their personal arms and equipment, and in the case of mounted officers also furnishes horse equipments.

96. Organization equipments are furnished to the staffs and to the organizations by the Confederation.

The latter replaces all such equipment lost in the Federal service and renders a return thereof. Material lost in the cantonal service and reparation rendered necessary by this service, are paid for by the Cantons.

97. According to law, the organizations' equipments are kept in the places of assemblage. Each staff and each organization has its individual place. The material is arranged in such manner as to facilitate its easy removal in time of war.

Wagons necessary to complete the equipments of the organizations are rented.

98. The Confederation must at all times have a supply of rations and munitions on hand adequate to the needs of war.

99. The personal arms and equipments given to soldiers are inspected each year. They take place:

I. During the school or instruction courses for all soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers called to the colors during the year.

2. In the communes, upon days specially selected, for soldiers, officers, and noncommissioned officers not called to the colors during the year. The soldiery so inspected receive neither pay nor subsistence.

In the school and instruction courses the inspections are performed by officers, with the assistance of professional men. In the communes they are performed by the commander of the "arrondissement" (district), with the assistance of officers.

Small arms are inspected by what is known as the "controleur d'armes," who is an employee of the artillery charged with the reception, sale, maintenance, etc., of small arms in the small-arms factories and in the artillery directions.

Arms and parts of equipment that have deteriorated must be immediately replaced or repaired.

100. The inspection of the landwehr and of the landstrum is profited by to complete and audit the rolls and to incorporate the men who enter into the various classes of the army.

101. Every two years the equipments of the basic and tactical units and of the battalions of infantry and engineers is inspected by the commander of these troops. The remainder of war material is inspected by the chiefs of the branches of the military department or by the officers which it shall designate.

These inspections have for object the assurance that the material is carefully stored, complete, in good condition, and ready for a rapid mobilization.

PART 3.

INSTRUCTION OF THE ARMY.

1. Preparatory Instruction.

102. The cantons provide for a course in calisthenics for young men during their school courses. This calisthenic exercise is administered by instructors trained for the work in normal schools and in the schools for physical training masters instituted by the Confederation. The Confederation exercises ultimate surveillance over these provisions.

103. The Confederation encourages all associations and, in general, all efforts toward the bodily development of its young men from the time of their leaving school until incorporated in the army.

A physical examination takes place at the time of enlistment.

The Confederation imposes restrictions upon the preparatory physical instruction. It organizes the schools for monitors.

104. The Confederation similarly grants subsidies to associations and, in general, for all attempts having as object the military instruction of its young men before the age of military service. The Confederation sees that instruction in firing is made of primary importance, and gratuitously furnishes arms, ammunition, and equipment. The Federal Council fixes the necessary regulations.

Corps of Instructors—General Dispositions.

105. A corps of instructors is organized for the direction and instruction of recruits and for the instruction of officers and noncommissioned officers in the special schools.

The Federal Assembly determines the number of instructors for each arm.

106. At the head of the corps of instructors of each arm is placed the chief of that branch in the Swiss military department. A district instructor directs in each divisional district the instruction of the infantry recruits, officers, and noncommissioned officers of the district.

107. The instructors may be employed in other branches than their own * * * in the central schools and other similar schools, and in military administration. They are employed successively in these different functions, in so far as their ability and circumstances permit.

Instruction officers are incorporated in the service and are promoted as other officers.

108. Instructors of the different arms are ordered to the schools for recruits and noncommissioned officers for the instruction of fortress troops. They are at the orders of the chief of artillery while on this duty.

109. The instruction of the basic, tactical, and administrative units, as well as the repeating courses, are intrusted to the officers of the organizations.

110. The military department determines the general ends to be attained by military instruction.

Upon this basis, the commanders of troops and schools arrange the programs of instruction, which have been intrusted to their supervision, and submit them to their immediate superior.

111. The central schools and the schools for the officers of the general staff must be so organized as to insure the uniformity of the instruction.

112. The dates of the instruction courses, and, in particular, the schools for recruits, are fixed in such manner as to inconvenience as little as possible the officers employed therein in their professional duties or civil occupations.

113. In the Federal Polytechnic Institute is a department of military sciences which permits officers, especially those acting as instructors, to extend their military instruction.

114. Any service lacking must be immediately replaced. An ordinance of the Federal Council specifies certain occasions when this law may be annulled.

115. The time taken up in organization and in discharging is not to be included in the time limiting the duration of the courses. Such time may, as a general rule, be reckoned as about two days for the infantry and cavalry and not more than three days for the other arms.

116. The military authorities are authorized to employ the services of drummers, trumpeters, nurses, armorers, and farriers, etc., necessary in the instruction schools.

117. The commandants of the schools and instruction courses make out reports on the conduct of this latter class, to which an inspector must add his approval. This report is sent to the Swiss military department through military channels.

3. Instruction of Recruits.

118. The recruiting schools are intended to mold the recruit into a soldier. They also serve the purpose of giving practical instruction to noncommissioned officers.

Their duration is: For infantry, 65 days; for cavalry, 90 days; for artillery and fortress troops, 75 days; for sanitary, veterinary, and transportation troops, 60 days.

119. Drummers, trumpeters, armorers, orderlies, etc., receive their instruction either in the schools for recruits or in special courses ordered by the Federal Council. In the latter case, they take only the first 40 days of the recruiting schools' course. Nurses take, besides the course at the recruiting schools, a hospital course, whose duration is fixed by the Federal Council.

4. Repeating Courses.

The repeating courses of the elite are annual. They last 11 days (14 days for artillery troops and fortress troops).

120. In cavalry soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and commissioned officers spend only limited periods in these courses of repetition. Soldiers, officers, and corporals take part in only 7 in all branches except the cavalry, where they take part in 8. Noncommissioned officers of the grade of sergeant and above take part in 10. In these courses are included those followed in the inferior grades.

121. In the repetition courses of the elite the exercises alternate between small units, with and without arms, and the larger units.

122. In the landwehr all the branches (cavalry excepted) are called to a repeating course, lasting 11 days, every four years. However, enlisted men, officers, and corporals take only one course of repetition in the landwehr. Men of the landwehr incorporated into units of the elite perform service with those units.

123. In case of reorganization of units, new armament, or other analogous circumstances, the Federal Assembly is authorized to order special courses and to fix the duration thereof.

It is authorized, also, to order special drills or tasks, not to last over three days, for the landsturm. In case of emergency the Fed-

eral Council may in certain regions call out the landsturm in similar manner.

5. Obligatory and Voluntary Firing Drill.

124. Officers, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men of the elite and landwehr, armed with gun or musket, and subalterns of these classes of troops are required to perform, in firing associations, the prescribed firing drills annually. Whoever fails in this is called to a special court, without transportation allowances.

125. Subsidies are granted by the Confederation to further practice in the associations for firing that are administered in accordance with Government prescriptions. The Confederation institutes courses for shooting instructors.

126. In similar manner the Confederation grants subsidies, according to their importance, to other societies having as object the development of military efficiency, on condition that they submit to regulations laid down by the Confederation and to its control.

6. Instruction of Noncommissioned Officers.

127. Soldiers and apt men proposed as noncommissioned officers, take a course for noncommissioned officers. This schooling lasts 20 days in the infantry, sanitary service, and for the subsistance personnel. It lasts 35 days for the artillery, engineers, cavalry, and fortress troops.

The men are sent to the noncommissioned officers school as soon as nominated therefor by their superiors. The proposing of their names is made as follows: At the recruiting schools, by officers of their organizations, or the instructors; at the courses of repetition, by officers of the organization to which the man proposed belongs.

128. Corporals recently appointed, pass through a recruiting school. Noncommissioned officers proposed for one of the schools for officers are freed from this obligation.

129. Noncommissioned officers proposed for the grade of farrier take a course for farriers lasting 30 days. Farriers recently appointed pass through a recruiting school. Noncommissioned officers proposed as staff secretaries take a course at the school for staff secretaries, lasting 30 days.

7. Instruction of Officers.

130. The future officers are instructed in a school for officers. The duration of this school is as follows:

1. Eighty days in the infantry, cavalry, and fortress troops.
2. One hundred and five days in the artillery and engineer troops.
3. Sixty days in the transportation troops.
4. Fifty-five days in the sanitary troops, subsistance, and veterinary troops.

The schools for officers may be subdivided into two parts in the case of engineer and artillery troops.

131. In order to be ordered to a school for officers, it is necessary that the individual be a noncommissioned officer. The order is formulated upon the individual's being proposed as follows: At the

schools for noncommissioned officers, and the schools for recruits by the troop officers, or by the instructors; at the courses of repetition by officers of the unit of the proposed individual.

Noncommissioned officers ordered to the sanitary and veterinary schools must submit to an examination required for doctors, veterinarians, and pharmacists.

Ordering to the schools for sanitary and veterinary officers is made by the chiefs of the sanitary and veterinary troops without their having to go through a lower school.

132. Recently nominated lieutenants take the course at the recruiting schools. Doctors and veterinarians take these courses in the recruiting schools of the other arms.

133. Line officers appointed as quartermasters receive their technical knowledge in a 20-day course. They also take half the course of the recruiting schools.

134. Officers mentioned for advancement go to schools as follows:

1. Subaltern officers of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and fortress troops mentioned for advancement to the grade of captain go to a Central School I, for 30 days.

2. First lieutenants of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, fortress troops, subsistance troops, and transportation troops go to a recruiting school as organization commanders.

3. Captains * * * a Central School II, of 50 days. This last may be divided into two periods.

To be ordered to the schools mentioned in this article, officers must have received in a preceding course, certificates of fitness for advancement.

Captains in the sanitary service, veterinary service, subsistance, transportation, and commissary services, may be ordered through a special school in place of the Central School II.

135. The Federal Assembly will institute in addition to the above, schools for firing, and tactical and technical courses for officers. Officers may also be called to schools or courses of other arms than their own, or to special services.

136. The Federal Assembly establishes the necessary schools and courses for the instruction of officers of the field post and telegraph services, and transportation service.

8. The General Staff.

137. The following schools are intended for the instruction of the general staff:

(1) The General Staff School I, of 66 days, for future officers of the general staff. (See art. 43.) It is divided into two parts.

(2) The General Staff School II, of 42 days, for captains. (Art. 43.)

(3) The General Staff School III, of 21 days, for officers that have passed through the Schools I and II.

Line officers may be ordered to these schools. The Federal Assembly may institute other courses.

138. A certain number of officers of the general staff are ordered on staff duty each year. Line officers may also be so detailed.

139. Officers of the general staff attached to headquarters take part in all exercises of the latter. Other officers of the general staff

may be temporarily assigned for this duty. Officers of the general staff are also to be called to the schools and courses of the other arms.

140. Railroad officers take a course of 20 days and are then ordered according to existing needs to work on the general staff or upon special services.

Other officials may be similarly employed.

9. Staff Duties.

141. The staffs are called out every two years for tactical maneuvers of 11 days' duration. These maneuvers are directed alternately by the army corps commander and by the divisional commanders.

The military department designates the staff officers who are to take part in these operations.

142. Strategic exercises take place every two years, lasting 11 days. They are directed by an officer designated by the Swiss military department. The army corps commanders, the divisional commanders, their chiefs of staff, the commanders of fortified places, and other officers designated by the military department take part in these exercises.

143. Engineer officers on duty in that branch are ordered on this duty in turn.

10. Inspection.

144. The following are inspected:

(1) The repetition courses * * * by the immediate superior of the commander of the course.

(2) Exercises directed by army corps commanders, by the chiefs of the branches or by the chief of the military department.

(3) The schools and courses directed by the commanders of fortified places * * * by the commander of the army corps in which the school, etc., is situated.

(4) The schools organized for army corps, divisions, and garrisons * * * by the chiefs of these units.

(5) All other schools, by an army corps commander, a divisional commander, or by a chief of one of the branches, designated by the Swiss military department.

145. In case of an inspector's failure to perform his functions the military department designates another.

PART 4.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

1. The Confederation and the Cantons.

146. The ultimate direction of military administration devolves upon the Federal Council. It exercises it through the Swiss military department as intermediary. The cantonal military authorities exercise, under the surveillance of the Confederation, the administration of military affairs having to do with the Cantons.

147. The Federal Council shall formulate the ordinances for the execution of the present laws. It approves the service and drill regulations, with the exception of administrative regulations, whose approval is left to the Federal Assembly.

148. The Federal Council rearranges the territory of the Confederation into divisional *arrondissements*, limited if possible, in such manner that each arrondissement shall contain a military division. The limits of these arrondissements must coincide as nearly as possible with the cantonal boundaries.

149. The Cantons are divide dinto arrondissements, corresponding generally to the recruiting zone of a regiment of the Elite. When this division is not possible, arrondissements shall be created for battalions or companies. The Federal Council makes these divisions upon the recommendations of the Cantons.

150. The Cantons must require of each citizen of age to perform service, either sojourning or permanently established in the Canton, to give proof of the accomplishment of his military obligations. The military notebook is made use of in this connection. Every authorization of sojourn or of domicile is made known to the military chief of the Canton where the individual was originally incorporated when the man is in the cantonal service; or to the chief of the branch to which the man belongs when he is in the Federal service.

151. The Cantons have control of the matriculation of men compelled to perform military service. The registry thereof is at the base of all military control.

The Cantons have control of men assigned to the complementary services.

The Federal and Cantonal military authorities as well as chiefs of staffs and the commanders of organizations have control over their staffs and basic units.

The Federal Council regulates the formation of the muster rolls. It supervises their formation.

152. The Cantons designate arrondissement commanders charged with the maintenance of the rolls and in general all military relations with men performing obligatory service. The arrondissements are subdivided by the Cantons into sections according to requirements, each section being commanded by a chief of section.

153. The Cantons form battalions of infantry, squadrons of dragoons, companies and battalions of the Landsturm and of the complementary services.

When the effective strength of a Canton is insufficient for the formation of battalions, companies or squadrons of dragoons, the Federal Assembly shall decide what shall be the formation.

154. The Confederation forms such basic units, tactical units, administrative units, and staffs as are not formed by the Cantons. It organizes the auxiliary services.

155. The Confederation assigns to the cantonal organizations the officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers as they are in need of.

156. The Cantons appoint the officers of the basic units and the officers of infantry that are on the staffs of fusileer battalions composed thereof.

The Federal Council appoints officers of battalion staffs, and also company officers when the company is formed of men from different Cantons.

157. When a Canton is not in position to furnish to its organizations the prescribed quota of officers and noncommissioned officers,

the Federal Council assigns to it supernumerary officers and noncommisisoned officers of other Cantons.

158. The Confederation furnishes the armanent and equipment of organizations, and in general, all war material.

The Cantons furnish the personal equipments of Cantonal and Federal troops, in conformation with regulations laid down by the Federal Council.

Provisions enough for a year must always be on hand, as well as a reserve of personal arms and equipment.

The Federal Assembly fixes the amount which is to be paid the Cantons for the furnishing, replacing, and upkeep of personal equipments.

159. The Cantons distribute and control the upkeep of material of the basic and tactical units of the Canton. The remainder of the war material is controlled by the Confederation.

The arms and parts of personal equipment taken over from soldiers are kept in shape by the Cantons, and stored in such manner that when they are required they may be reissued to these individuals without delay.

Equipment turned in by men before their term of service has expired, is added to the reserve equipment.

160. The Federal Council regulates the raising of troops. The raising is done by the Cantonal authorities.

161. Demands for exemption from military service are not in accordance with regulations of the Federal Council: by the Cantonal authorities, for Cantonal troops, and by the Federal authorities for Federal troops. The demands for exemption from military service by officers are, wherever possible, submitted to their direct superiors for his approval.

162. When a Canton does not fulfill its obligations the Confederation supplies it with the necessary funds.

163. The Confederation disposes of the personal arms and equipment, as well as the material of organizations and war material. Reserving the rights of the Confederation, the Cantons have the same rights with respect to the rights and needs of the Cantons.

164. Food and drink destined for troops in the Federal service are exempt from all taxes or excises by the Cantons and communes. The Cantonal and communal monopolies do not operate upon those articles of which the troops have need.

Military establishments and shops, as well as all property of the Confederation used for military purposes, are not taxed by Cantons or communes.

The Cantons may not tax any works intended for national defense, nor may they employ them for any other purpose.

165. The machines of the cyclist corps, and autos employed in the military service, are exempt from taxes by Canton and commune.

166. The Cantons are charged with the collection of the military imposts. They turn over half the net profit to the Confederation.

2. The Military Administration of the Confederation.

167. The chief of the Swiss military department directs the cabinet of the military department. The cabinet, in accordance with

instructions of the chief, expedites the decisions of the department, and the plans which it submits to the Federal Council. It carries on the correspondence of the department and classifies the records. The secretary of national defense is a member of the cabinet.

168. The following, as chiefs of branches, are placed under the orders of the Swiss military department.

(1) Chief of the general staff service.
(2) The chief surgeon.
(3) Chief veterinary.
(4) Chief of the commissary service.
(5) Chief of the military technical department.
(6) Superintendent of war material.
(7) Chief of the topographical service.
(8) Chief remount officer.
(9) Chiefs of infantry, artillery, cavalry, engineers, and fortress troops.

The necessary officials and employees are assigned to these chiefs.

169. The following are controlled by the above chiefs:

(1) Reports and propositions concerning the affairs of their branches, which must be transmitted through the military department.

(2) The preparation of orders, regulations, and public bills.

(3) The determination of the annual budget of their branch, and reports on their administration.

The department chiefs correspond with other military authorities and with other officers in the name of the military department. They execute the decisions of the department and assist liberally (within the limits of their annual budget and the general instructions of the department) the administration of their branch.

170. The general staff service has the following powers:

(*a*) Preparation of the mobilization and concentration of the army in time of war, and in general, all preparation for war.

(*b*) Reports and propositions upon all questions concerning the national defense, the army as a whole, and the staff of the army.

(*c*) A supervision of the propositions having to do with the maneuvers of the large units and the exercises of the higher staffs.

(*d*) The organization and direction of the schools and courses for officers of the general staff and staff secretaries; the giving of certificates of capacity to captains of the general staff and to staff secretaries; decisions upon demands for exemption from service by officers of the general staff and staff secretaries.

(*e*) Propositions concerning the assignment of officers of the general staff and staff secretaries to the various staffs after consultation with the commanders thereof.

(*f*) The maintenance of the general staff at its effective strength.

(*g*) The preparation for war of railroads, the transportation service, the territorial service, the field post, and telegraph service, and the instruction of the officers of these auxiliary services.

(*h*) All available information concerning the Swiss Army and foreign armies; the geographical features and statistics of neighboring countries.

(*i*) The administration of the military library and the collection of military maps.

(*j*) Supervision of, and propositions concerning, the construction of military maps.

171. The prerogatives of the chiefs of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers, and fortress troops are as follows:

(*a*) The study of all questions concerning their arm.

(*b*) The administration of units and staffs formed by the Confederation as well as the auxiliary services.

(*c*) The supervision of the instruction of their arm; the general organization, and as far as possible, the direction of the schools and courses of their branch, without overstepping the restrictions of article 109.

(*d*) Decisions upon demands for exemption from service, in so far as such decisions do not encroach on the authority of the Cantons.

(*e*) The employement of personal instruction.

(*f*) The examination and transmission of matters dealing with officers, such as appointments (nominations, promotions, incorporations, discharges); the power of conferring certificates of capacity for the nomination of captains and subaltern officers.

The following have the same prerogatives:

(*a*) The chief of the sanitary service. (*b*) The chief of the veterinary service. (*c*) The chief commissary officer of the field forces for the troops of the subsistance department and officers of the commissary department.

172. The infantry arm organizes and directs the central schools and has supervision over the preparatory military instruction and the firing courses.

173. The cavalry arm buys, trains, and turns over to the personnel of the cavalry all mounts needed by them, manages the control and administration of these horses, and has supervision over the remount stations.

174. The artillery arm supervises and instructs the train personnel and the orderlies of officers, and determines their assignment to the staffs of units.

175. The engineer arm directs, in accordance with an understanding with the General Staff, the work of all engineer officers for the preparation for war, carries on the service of mines, supervises the appropriations for explosives, of instruments and material for demolition work, prepares the various types of fortifications to be constructed in time of war.

176. The service of fortifications maintains, completes, and supervises all permanent fortifications. The administrations of fortifications, the bureau for the construction of fortifications, and the bureau for firing in permanent fortifications are subordinate to it. Fort guards for the supervision and upkeep of works of construction also assist the administrations of fortifications. The Federal Council fixes the regulations applicable to these guards.

177. The sanitary service directs the sanitary personnel of the army, including persons voluntarily attached; military insurance; physical examinations of men performing compulsory service.

178. The veterinary service directs all work of this arm. Supervises the examination, estimates, and depreciations of horses, regulates the claims arising therefrom, instructs and incorporates farriers.

179. The quartermaster corps ("*Le commissariat des guerres*") is the central organ of the service of accountability and of subsist-

ence for the army. It receives and administers the appropriations for war supplies and provides for their replacement. The army sales stores and depots of supplies are under its orders. It directs the management of the barracks of all enlisted men, supervises the service of Government printing, controls the returns of the intendency of all war material.

180. The technical military section is charged with the furnishing and perfecting of war material. It furnishes the personal equipment not furnished by the Cantons; extends the scope of ordinances and regulations concerning war material and personal equipments. It turns over to the service of the intendence of war material and to the service of fortifications the finished articles.

The military depots (factories, workshops, etc.), including powder factories, proving grounds both for the fixed and movable elements of artillery, and the control of all munitions is in the hands of the technical military department.

181. The service of the intendence of war material provides storage for war material as shown by the inventory taken by the commissary corps, the material being turned over to it by the technical military section. It turns over to the Cantons the material of the cantonal units and supervises the maintenance of that remaining in the hands of the Federal service, directs the service of munitions and explosives in the arsenals and Federal depots, and superintends same in the cantonal service. It provides the schools with munitions and materials. In similar manner this department handles the personal equipments to be delivered to the individuals by the Confederation. It disburses the arms and personal equipment of officers. It has supervision over the equipment depots of the Cantons and over the arms and personal equipments in the hands of troops.

182. The topographical department has charge of the triangulation of the country. It constructs and turns over to the Army maps to be used by it. It may also draw up maps not strictly of military importance.

183. The remount service is charged with the purchase, training, and delivery of officers' horses. It furnishes horses for the instruction service.

184. The Federal Council may, by way of a resolution, combine or modify the prerogatives of certain divisions of the military department.

3. Command.

185. The military administration of the Confederation must be organized in such manner as to permit the commanders of basic, tactical, and administrative units to exercise the necessary influence on the training and preparation for war of their units.

186. The commanders of the above units are responsible that their organizations are at all times at their effective strength. They control the authority of keeping arms and personal equipments complete and in good condition in their organizations. To this end they may require written reports in this connection from their subordinates.

They control personally or through their chiefs of staff measures taken for the assembling and concentration of troops of their commands.

188. The reports and propositions of the commanders of troops are sent to the superior military authority through military channels.

An account of these reports will be kept, as far as possible, beginning at the time of the establishment of the annual budget; also of the elaboration of the instructions relative to recruiting and of plans for instruction; similarly with the details to the special schools and courses.

189. An ordinance of the Federal Council regulates the keeping of records of service of soldiers and of the rating of officers and noncommissioned officers, as well as the control of the effective strength of organizations.

It determines the spheres of activity and the service relations of officers.

It fixes the regulations assigning the bureaucratic personnel to the service of organization commanders.

190. The Federal Council fixes the allowances of the commanders of the administrative units.

191. A commission of national defense, composed of the commanders of the tactical units, the chief of the general staff service, and the chief of infantry, deliberates on questions of national defense, the chief of the military department presiding. As soon as the general in chief is named the commission's functions cease.

192. When the commission deliberates upon the establishment of certificates of capacity for officers, or upon the promotion and incorporation of higher officers upon nomination by the Federal Council, or upon the retirement from command of a higher officer, the division commanders and chiefs of the different arms interested, and who do not belong to the commission, take part in said deliberations. Propositions emanate from the general in chief after he has been appointed.

193. The opinions of the chief of the branch and the commander of the organization to which the officer concerned belongs are submitted to the commission of national defense.

To this end the secretary of the commission of national defense collects and classifies the records of all officers after reaching the grade of captain. He has a roll showing the length of service of officers and the time of their incorporation. The rolls and records are at all times at the disposal of the commission of national defense.

194. At least once a year the commanders of administrative units are brought together for debate upon ameliorating measures for the army, the chief of the military department presiding. Certain chiefs of branches also take part in these deliberations, such chiefs to be selected by the military department.

PART 5.

ACTIVE SERVICE.

1. General Dispositions.

195. The army is charged with the duty of insuring the defense of the country against foreigners and with that of maintaining tranquillity and order within. (Federal constitution of May 29, 1874.)

196. The army is at the disposal of the Confederation. The Cantons may control portions of the army in their territory when the Confederation itself does not.

197. The Cantons bear the expenses of all Cantonal levies of troops. Pay, subsistence, and lodging are furnished by the Cantons in accordance with Federal regulations.

198. The Federal Council orders the raising of troops for active Federal service. It supervises this raising. All troops raised for the Federal service take the military oath.

199. The Federal Council may assign troops for picket duty. When placed on picket duty no military person may leave the country without the authority of the person whom he relieves.

200. The mobilization and assignment for picket duty of a unit are obligatory on all officers, noncommissioned officers, clerks, and soldiers of the unit unless they are specially excepted.

201. In case of war, or if war threatens, the Federal Council may order the recruitment of men fit for service of 19 and 18 years of age.

202. In case the raising of troops is ordered the Federal Council may cause the officials, employees, and workmen of the military administration (military establishments and shops included), and of the public transportation service, to submit to the military laws.

203. In time of war citizens not called upon for military service must put their persons at the disposal of the nation and exert their utmost in its defense. In case of war or of imminent danger of war and to insure the execution of military order everyone is obliged to put his real and personal property at the disposal of the commanders of troops and of the military authorities. The Confederation allows reimbursement for the whole.

2. The Commander in Chief.

204. The Federal Assembly names the general in chief as soon as an important raising of troops is ordered. The general in chief exercises supreme command of the army. The Federal Council instructs him in the reasons for which the concentration was called.

The general in chief is never relieved before the troops except upon demand of the Federal Council.

205. The Federal Council names the Chief of Staff of the Army after consultation with the general in chief.

206. When an important raising of troops is ordered the Swiss military department assumes command of the army until the general in chief is appointed.

207. The general in chief temporarily prevented from exercising his command is replaced by the senior corps commander. If the latter be not on hand, then the general is replaced by the Chief of Staff.

208. The general in chief orders all military measures which he considers in accordance with and necessary to the end to be accomplished. He disposes at his pleasure of all forces of the country either in men or in material.

209. The general in chief fixes the order of battle of his army without being bound by the present law.

He is authorized to retire or assign officers from or to commands temporarily.

210. The Federal Council orders and sees to the execution of the raising of additional troops required by the general in chief.

211. The Swiss military department directs the Territorial service (corresponding to the service of the interior in our own army).

3. Animals and Vehicles.

212. The Confederation has the right of using for the mobilization of the army all horses, mules, and means of transportation of the country.

213. If the national defense requires it, the Federal Council decrees the assignment of horses, mules, and means of transportation to the picket service. This assignment includes the interdiction of private rights in respect thereto and includes the exportation thereof.

When the assignment is decreed, the communes proceed to immediately have made a revision of their returns.

As soon as the order directing the picket duty has appeared no one may do away with horses, mules, and means of transportation without the permission of the military authorities, whether they be his property or that of a third party. Such offenses are judged by the Federal penal court, and the penalties vary from a fine of 100 to one of 10,000 francs, and there may be in addition an imprisonment of six months or more.

214. As soon as picket service is ordered an examination is immediately made of all horses, mules, and means of transportation, to determine their military value. The animals and material considered unfit for service may be sold by their owners.

At the same time, horses, mules, and means of transportation are assigned to units and to staffs.

215. The raising of horses, mules and means of transportation takes place in accordance with the prescriptions for mobilization.

The communes are required to put the number of horses, mules, and vehicles fit for service agreed upon at the disposal of the commander of the place, in good time. The supernumerary horses and mules are sent to the depots for the same.

216. The Confederation pays the communes (ultimately the owners) an indemnity for the employment, depreciation in value, and loss resulting from the requisitioning of horses, mules, and vehicles for the service.

Operation of the Transportation Service in Time of War.

217. The Federal Council, or, after he is designated, the commander in chief, has the right of using the railroads of the country for military purposes in time of war, or danger of war. The order decreeing this confers upon the military authorities the disposition of the railroads, their material, their personnel, as well as their direction and operation. The personnel may not leave the service. They are subject to the military laws after the military authorities have taken over the railroads.

218. The Federal Council, or, after he is designated, the general in chief, may order the installation of new tracks, or the destruction of the old ones.

219. The Confederation reimburses the railroads for losses suffered through the military control thereof. In cases of dispute over the amount of such indemnity between the Confederation and a shipping concern, the Federal tribunal's decision is final.

220. The prescriptions above cited apply equally to steamboats.

Transitory and Final Dispositions.

221. The present regulations concerning the matters mentioned herein will continue in effect until the promulgation of the fixtures of the Federal Assembly and the ordinances of the Federal Council provided by the present law.

Prescriptions contrary to the present law shall be abrogated when it shall be put into operation.

222. The Federal Council is charged, in conformation with the dispositions of Federal law of June 17, 1874 concerning the popular vote upon the laws and decrees of the Confederation, with the publication of the present law, and with the duty of putting it into operation.

CORRESPONDENCE, REPORTS OF MILITARY ATTACHÉS AND OBSERVERS, EXTRACTS FROM HEARINGS, WITH NOTES AND ARTICLES RELATIVE TO THE MOBILIZATION OF THE SWISS ARMY.

RESULT OF THE SWISS LAW—HIGH EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS ARMY—ITS MOBILIZATION IN 1914 AND PRESENT CONDITION.

STATEMENTS FROM MILITARY ATTACHÉS AND OTHER MILITARY OBSERVERS—VERY FAVORABLE TO SWISS ARMY.

MOBILIZATION OF THE SWISS ARMY.

The following fully verifies to-day an old report quoted from Capt. T. B. Mott, United States Field Artillery, 1905, in Senate Document No. 796, presented by Senator Chamberlain at this session. On page 137, Capt. Mott says:

Switzerland can mobilize an army corps in three days, ready in every particular of organization, equipment, munitions, and transport, to march against the enemy; they can mobilize four such corps at one and the same time. Just how many days it would require to concentrate in one place 30,000 of our Regulars with all their baggage and transport, or how long to assemble four such commands of Regulars and Militia it is difficult to say, but probably it would be nearer three weeks than three days.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES W. EXTON, UNITED STATES ARMY, MILITARY ATTACHÉ AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

LETTER OF SENATOR BLAIR LEE TO BRIG. GEN. M. M. MACOMB, REQUESTING THE REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES W. EXTON.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, February 12, 1916.

Brig. Gen. M. M. MACOMB,
President Army War College,
War College Building, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR GEN. MACOMB: I find from the State Department that Capt. Charles W. Exton is the present military attaché for Switzerland and that Maj. Edward T. Lawton was military attaché for Switzerland from November 1, 1913, to February 2, 1915, being succeeded by Capt. Exton.

At the Adjutant General's Office they tell me that Maj. Lawton was officially relieved December 31, 1914.

I desire to see and would thank you to let me have the report of Capt. Charles W. Exton on the mobilization on June 3 of the Third Swiss Corps. I would also like to have the report from Maj. Lawton on the general mobilization of the six Swiss Army Corps in August of 1914, which took place during his term of duty as military attaché, and must necessarily have been reported on by him to the department.

You were so good as to let me have the Swiss law governing relations between the Cantons and the Federal Government on the subject of military organization. My desire is to make a Senate document of this law and also of the report bearing upon the mobilization under the law.

Respectfully, yours,

BLAIR LEE.

REPLY OF BRIG. GEN. M. M. MACOMB TO SENATOR BLAIR LEE, DECLINING TO FURNISH THE REPORT OF CAPT. CHARLES W. EXTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF,
Washington, February 23, 1916.

Hon. BLAIR LEE,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. LEE: Referring to your letter of the 12th instant, I desire to say that it will be impossible, under instructions given by the Secretary of War January 19, 1916, to forward to you the mobilization reports of Capt. Charles W. Exton, Infantry, military attaché to Switzerland.

The instructions are explicit, and it is evident that since our military attachés and observers in belligerent countries are permitted to obtain information and receive the benefits of observation upon the absolute understanding between our Government and the other Governments concerned, all such information should be strictly confidential until the close of the war.

However, a description of the methods provided for carrying out the mobilization in peace time is attached hereto. This omits any mention of strength of organizations, places of mobilization, or such other information as might be of military value.

Very truly, yours,

M. M. MACOMB,
Brigadier General, Chief of War College Division.

LETTER OF SENATOR BLAIR LEE TO SECRETARY WILLIAM PHILLIPS, REQUESTING INFORMATION AS TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., February 29, 1916.

Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Pursuant to our conversation of yesterday afternoon, I beg leave to advise you that the request which I would like to have submitted to the Swiss military authorities is for information for Congress for the purpose of showing the efficiency of the Swiss military system, which appears to be not only efficient but also consistent with the safety of free institutions. This request would cover the following points:

(1) The length of time taken to mobilize the Swiss Army at the outbreak of the war.

(2) Whether or not the Swiss Army was mobilized two days ahead of France and a half day ahead of Germany.

(3) In a general way, the number of troops mobilized by Switzerland and any other obtainable information tending to show the efficiency of the Swiss Army.

(4) And that Capt. Charles W. Exton, our military attaché for Switzerland, ask leave of the Swiss authorities for the use and pub-

lication by Congress of the proper portion of his reports to the Army War College.

Maj. Edward T. Lawton was our attaché for Switzerland when the war broke out. He has apparently filed no report. He was succeeded by Capt. Exton about February, 1915. I have read report of Capt. Exton on the mobilization of one corps, the sixth, I think, and it seems to me to be entirely proper for publication, and it is most complimentary to the Swiss troops. Our War Department will not permit its publication, however, pending the continuation of war, without the consent of the Swiss authorities.

It is easy to show the Swiss Constitution and the relationship of the cantons to the confederation to be similar to our Constitution and the relation of our States to our National Government. In training her army Switzerland has solved the constitutional questions before Congress, as to organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia of this country. We can follow the Swiss methods of discipline, etc., when we convince our people of the Swiss Army's efficiency.

Respectfully, yours,

BLAIR LEE.

LETTER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO SENATOR BLAIR LEE TRANSMITTING THE SUBSTANCE OF A TELEGRAM REGARDING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

(Copy.)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *March 7, 1916.*

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: Referring to your letter of February 29 requesting that certain information be obtained from the American minister at Berne, regarding the efficiency of the Swiss military system, I take pleasure in inclosing for your information the substance of a telegram which has just been received on the subject from Minister Stovall.

I am, my dear Senator Lee,

ROBERT LANSING.

Hon. BLAIR LEE,
United States Senate.

[Inclosure with above letter.]

(Copy.)

SUBSTANCE OF A TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FROM THE AMERICAN MINISTER AT BERNE, DATED MARCH 6, 1916.

Military attaché at legation has obtained the following information from Swiss General Staff:

At outbreak of present war the Swiss Army mobilized about 200,000 men in approximately 10 days. Impossible to say whether Swiss mobilization was completed in advance of German and French, as dates of their completion are not exactly known. The difference can not be great. The constant service on the frontiers since the beginning of the war of at least two divisions of Swiss troops, with the necessary mobilization and demobilization due to a changing of divisions, has developed the Swiss Army to a degree of efficiency until the present time unknown in Switzerland.

With regard to training in the Swiss Army, the chief of the Swiss General Staff says:

"For our soldiers, who have the spirit of the soldier and the taste for the military service, I consider the following number of days' training necessary to prepare a soldier to enter in war: Infantry, 200 days; cavalry, 12 months; field artillery, 300 days. As for our officers, the course of instruction is much too short. They should especially have more service with troops. While the theoretical course might seem less important for forming good troop officers, still for the officers of the general staff a general military culture is indispensable, and to attain this requires years of serious study."

There is no objection on the part of the Swiss authorities to the publication of proper portions of the reports made to the War College by Capt. Exton.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORTS OF CAPT. CHARLES W. EXTON, UNITED STATES ARMY, MILITARY ATTACHÉ AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

[Received by Senator Blair Lee from Army War College, Mar. 18, 1916, pursuant to instructions from Secretary of War Baker, certain places and details being omitted.]

MOBILIZATION OF PART OF A DIVISION, SWISS ARMY, JUNE, 1915.

Before taking up the subject of the mobilization proper, it may be of interest to state that at the beginning of the present European war divisions of the Swiss Army were mobilized and disposed for the protection of the country's neutrality.

These troops remained in service until November, 1914, when several divisions were demobilized, the other divisions remaining in service till March, 1915, when they were relieved. The same divisions were relieved in June by the same number of remobilized divisions.

NOTICE OF MOBILIZATION GIVEN.

About one month prior to date of mobilization posters, containing all necessary information as to where and when each organization is to report, were placed on public bulletin boards, in public houses, etc., where every person would be sure to see them. Additional notices were published in the newspapers, and cards were sent to each individual belonging to the organizations to be mobilized.

PLACE OF REPORTING.

The place of reporting was the military post just outside the city, where there is a remount depot, a recruit school, and the necessary storehouses for three regiments of infantry, two regiments of field artillery, one squadron cavalry, three companies machine guns, one battalion sappers (engineers), one telegraph company, one sanitary company, one subsistence company, one howitzer company, and two companies train troops.

There are also several acres of drill ground here available for assembling the troops.

The post commander had made all necessary arrangements for the mobilization in so far as they applied to his post—i. e., had assigned assembly places for the various organizations, had arranged for examination of horses and wagons, etc.

REPORTING OF THE TROOPS.

On the first day of mobilization at 4 p. m. the staffs of the various organizations, the men of the field artillery, the horses and wagons requisitioned for the infantry and special troops were reported.

The staffs prepared for the work of the following day and the field artillery had their personal and sanitary inspection of men and kits. (It must be remembered that every Swiss soldier keeps in his possession at all times his complete personal military equipment and so is fully equipped when he reports.)

The horses and wagons were examined and appraised by officers specially designated, after which those accepted were branded (horses on the hoof) and assigned to organizations.

On the morning of the second day at 9 a. m. the infantry, cavalry, machine-gun companies, engineers, telegraph companies, etc., reported at the assembly places which had previously been assigned and plainly marked. The troops were formed by companies and the officers proceeded at once with the personal inspection of men and kits—after which details were sent to the storehouses to obtain the strictly company property, such as baggage wagons, harness, rolling kitchen, ammunition caisson, blankets, intrenching tools, lanterns, etc., which had been carefully stored by battalions. The wagons were parked near storehouse and the loading was soon completed.

There was no confusion, as all details had been properly arranged. By 3 p. m. many of the companies were ready to move to cantonment and by 5 p. m. all except artillery had been equipped, harness fitted, etc., and had started for their cantonments in or near the city. The dismounted troops were assigned to schoolhouses in the city (the schools closing for the necessary time); the mounted troops to near-by villages, where shelter was found for horses and men. The schoolhouses were provided with straw for bedding and the villages furnished ample straw for bedding of the horses.

The examination of horses for the trains was continued during this (second) day.

The cavalry men reported each with his own horse and equipment; so they were soon ready. They left about 4 p. m. for their cantonment.

On the morning of the third day the horses for the artillery were reported, examined, and assigned to batteries which had utilized the previous day for getting all material from storehouses.

This day was spent by all troops in "shaking down"—i. e., adjusting harness, clothes, and equipment—making any changes or repairs necessary and at the same time having drill of some kind.

It was on the morning of this (third) day that the cantonment of a battalion of machine guns (Maxims) was visited. They were on the road having driving exercise, which was followed by a tactical exercise.

The cantonment of the cavalry was then visited and stables inspected—all horses were under cover—some in cow stables that might have been cleaner. The picket line is rarely used.

The men were all busy at various kinds of work and instruction.

Another city was then visited. Here is located the officers' riding school, a remount depot, arsenal, ammunition factory, and store-

houses for several organizations of mountain troops. The same process of mobilization as at the other city was being followed here.

On the morning of the fourth day, at 4 a. m., 43 hours after reporting, the first troop train—one battalion infantry—left the passenger station. Other trains left at one-hour intervals.

The horses and wagons pertaining to these troops were being loaded at the same time on a siding specially prepared for military use, the track being lowered sufficiently to bring the floors of all the cars on same level as the ground surface alongside, thus making it possible to load all cars simultaneously.

As the distances are so short in Switzerland and as the troops can do very well for some time on bread and cheese—which they carry in their haversacks—the troop trains consisted of day coaches only.

About 8.30 a. m. on this (fourth) day a cantonment of the field artillery was visited.

The conditions as to stabling were same as with the cavalry. The batteries were on the road, usually by section, working out the new horses, most of which had never been in such service before. They were, however, working together quite as though they had been in service for months.

OBSERVATIONS.

Equipment.—The equipment of all arms and including special troops was complete in every detail and in excellent condition.

Whenever troops are demobilized in Switzerland the equipment is thoroughly renovated and repaired before putting in the storehouse.

The rolling kitchen, so common in Europe, was used by all troops except the mountain troops. The mountain troops used camp kettles and a small combination stove and fireless cooker—four to each company. All equipment of the mountain troops was of such size and shape as to be easily packed on a pack saddle.

The transportation pertaining to a company of infantry and troop of cavalry consisted of one ammunition caisson, one baggage wagon, one rolling kitchen, and one farm wagon (requisitioned).

Uniform.—The Swiss troops are just now making the change from the old blue to the new gray green; so part were wearing the old and part the new uniform.

The troops have but the one uniform for field and garrison. The gray green is a most excellent color for this country, as it blends so well with the green of the valleys and with the rocks and snows of the mountains. The material is excellent and is made in Switzerland.

Horses.—The horse in Switzerland is a valuable animal.

Those horses regularly belonging to the military department have been purchased with great care, principally in England, Austria, and Germany.

Since the war began, however, some have been purchased in the United States. All new horses are sent to remount depots where they are carefully trained by experienced horsemen. The general appearance of all horses is excellent.

The horses requisitioned for service at mobilization, as well as those in the hands of the individual cavalryman, have also been selected with care and were all in excellent condition when reported for service.

The soldier.—The appearance and work of the soldier during the few days of mobilization showed him to have so benefited by his previous training in service as to make the Swiss Army probably the best-trained army, for its size, in the world to-day.

Every man seemed thoroughly familiar with his duty which he performed more or less as a matter of business.

The discipline appeared excellent and of the character that is cheerfully accepted rather than maintained by force. The relation between officers and men was quite intimate at times, yet there was at the same time such an observance of details as might be found only in the Germany Army.

As a matter of fact everything about the Swiss Army, especially their thoroughness as to details, seems modeled after the German Army.

The Officers.—An officer of the line should never be judged except after some considerable service either in campaign or at maneuvers—yet from the work observed during mobilization and from conversations with Swiss officers during the past three months, it is believed that the Swiss officers will, especially since their service during past year, compare favorably with the officers of any army in the world.

It must be remembered that the Swiss officers are selected from the educated men of Switzerland, and among them are found the leading men of every profession and business—and when one considers that in order to have reached the grade of second lieutenant he must have spent at least 336 days at intensive military training, 144 days of which is principally school work—one realizes the seriousness with which the service is accepted and the standard of thoroughness which may be attained in such a militia system.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE GENERAL METHOD OF MOBILIZATION EMPLOYED IN THE SWISS ARMY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL ON THE 13TH OF MARCH, 1914.

(Substantially, a report of Capt. Charles W. Exton, United States attaché at Berne, received from Brig. Gen. Macomb in his letter of Feb. 23, 1916.)

The details of mobilization are kept secret and are not given military attachés. The present regulations governing mobilization became effective on the 1st of April, 1914, and replaced those of the 8th of January, 1907, which up to that time had been in force. The latter had no doubt been revised in the light of experience obtained in previous mobilizations for the annual maneuvers of the higher tactical units.

The decree of the Federal Council, April 1, 1914, in general covers the bringing to a war footing all units, detachments, and staffs, the transport of all members of the army to the point of mobilization; instructions for the commandants of places designated as points of mobilization; regulations governing the action of boards convened for the purpose of valuation of horses; regulations concerning cantonal boards relative to the handling of local matters at points of mobilization. The duties of the commandant at place of organization:

Physical examination of all troops.

Sanitary examination of all places of mobilization and places selected for billets for command.

Regulations concerning the number of horses which are to be rented and the number of vehicles, both horse drawn, automobiles, and trucks.

Regulations governing the departure of troops from point of mobilization and transport by railroads.

This decree also contains directions for the demobilization, providing in the same general way for matters connected with the return of the troops to the original mobilization point; return of the horses, wagons, automobiles, and trucks which have been requisitioned at the beginning of the war; the subsistence and shelter during this period; the necessary reports of the officials charged with the preparation and care of the points selected for demobilization; and the settlement of expenses connected with the return of the soldier to his home.

Generally speaking, it has been the custom in time of peace to post on public bulletin boards, on public buildings, and in various places throughout the country posters containing all necessary information, stating specifically where and when each organization is to report. Additional notices are also published in newspapers, and a card containing the mobilization directions is sent to each individual belonging to the organizations which are to be mobilized.

Each Canton is divided into a number of districts, and in each district there is selected a point, usually outside some town of considerable size, where the storehouses are located and accommodations are sufficient for the number of men called in the way of shelter. Endeavor is also made to select a place where there are several acres available for instruction during the period that the organizations remain at the mobilization point.

The commandant, who is selected previous to mobilization, is charged with all matters connected with arrangements for the mobilization in so far as they apply to his particular mobilization point. He assigns the assembly places of the various organizations, arranges for the examination of horses, and the selection of vehicles of all kinds.

On the first day of mobilization the staffs of the various organizations, certain men in the field artillery and in infantry and cavalry organizations who are designated to handle vehicles and horses requisitioned arrive, so as to insure somebody being present at the beginning of the second day of mobilization to handle the personnel which commences to arrive. This is necessary so that the staffs can prepare for the work of the following day, as well as for a personnel and sanitary inspection of all men and kits. (It must be remembered that a Swiss soldier keeps in his possession at all times his complete personal military equipment and is fully equipped when he reports.)

All horses and wagons are examined and appraised by the board which is provided for in the decree of the Federal Council, after which those which are accepted are branded and assigned to the organizations arriving at that point.

On the morning of the second day, at 9 o'clock, as laid down in paragraph 3, Article I, of the decree, the infantry, cavalry, machine-gun company, engineers, etc., report at the assembly places which have been previously assigned and plainly marked by the staffs of the organizations. The troops then join their respective organizations and the officers thereof proceed at once with the personal inspection of men and kits, after which details are sent to the storehouse to obtain the company property, such as baggage wagons,

harness, rolling kitchens, ammunition carts, blankets, intrenching equipment, lanterns, etc., which are stored by battalion. Wagons are then loaded and parked near their storehouses.

This system has been tried out many times and is strictly followed during the maneuvers which take place in the fall, and it is presumed that the original mobilization for war, which occurred on the 1st of August, 1914, was carried out with the same precision.

By following this system, by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day many of the companies are ready to move to cantonments already selected by the commandant of the mobilization point, and certainly by 5 p. m. everybody has started for the cantonments; dismounted troops being assigned usually to schoolhouses and other municipal buildings in the adjoining villages, mounted troops sent to villages where shelter can be found for horses and men, usually in large barns. The Canton or community authorities are charged with furnishing ample straw as bedding for horses.

The examination of animals and wagons is also continued during the third day. In the case of cavalry, each man reported with his own horse and equipment.

On the morning of the third day the horses for the artillery are usually reported, examined, and assigned to batteries, the personnel of which had the previous day been employed in taking their equipment from the storehouses and preparing to go to the cantonments fully equipped the following afternoon. This day is usually spent by all troops in "shaking down" and adjusting harness and equipment, making any repairs necessary, and at the same time receiving some drill before the morning of the fourth day. About 40 hours after reporting arrangements have been completed for the entrainment of the infantry part of the command. Necessary cars and trains having been accumulated, the organizations then leave for the selected point of the concentration of the higher tactical units. Harness and wagons pertaining to these troops are loaded as soon as the cars arrive at the siding and have been designated for the transport of particular organizations. It is usual at sidings to have previously provided the necessary arrangements for loading of animals, and perhaps lowering the track so as to bring the floors of all cars on the same level with the ground surface outside.

It must be remembered that distances are very short in Switzerland, and owing to the simple way of living to which children are accustomed the average Swiss can, when placed in this situation, live very comfortably on bread and cheese, which is carried in the haversack, additions to this fare being furnished by patriotic inhabitants of the villages through which troops pass or at the railroad stations.

On the afternoon of the fourth day the mobilization is completed and by evening all of the organizations are on their way to the designated concentration point.

Train service for civilians, except the carrying of a certain amount of freight, ceases, and all railroad transport is turned over to the military authorities for the handling of troops. It is possible, of course, to speed up the mobilization so as to accomplish it in about 40 hours, but this is due to the fact that distances are extremely short in Switzerland and no man has to go very far to join the organization to which he belongs.

The success of any system of mobilization must depend on the details being prescribed with considerable detail and under the direct supervision and control of the Central Government. This is the case in Switzerland, where all matters connected with the army, except certain questions of recruitment and supply, which under the organic act of April, 1907, are left in the hands of the cantonal authorities, are under the control of the Central Government.[1] The qualifications of practically all officers, their training, and the training and organization of all troops, and the kind of equipment to be supplied, are in the hands of the Federal Government.

It is impossible in this report to go into any further detail concerning the mobilization, as this information comes strictly under the head of information considered as confidential, and therefore prohibited.

A military publisher's comment on the mobilization of August, 1914, is quoted as follows:

> The conditions connected with mobilization have been exceptionally favorable for our army as well as for all other armies. We were able to mobilize in a methodical and precise manner and follow exactly the program which had been worked out in time of peace. Up to date the several steps of the procedure have been carried out without change, a positive proof of the advantage of a minute preparation in time of peace.
>
> From an economical point of view, especially in the villages, this has been carried out exactly as it should be. Public feeling has been quiet, although the circulation of false and ridiculous stories coming in as official dispatches and published in the various newspapers did not affect the condition of affars to any great extent. In comparing our status in connection with the enrance of troops in the neutral territory of Luxemburg, one can not but draw the conclusion that the neutrality of the country can be guaranteed only by having the force necessary to adequately defend it.

These remarks are indicative of the success of the mobilization and of the fact that the safety of the country depends on having an adequate force at hand, possible to be promptly mobilized, to prevent invasion, and under the control of some central authority.

REPORT OF MAJ. EDWARD P. LAWTON, UNITED STATES ARMY, FORMERLY MILITARY ATTACHÉ AT BERNE, SWITZERLAND.

LETTER OF SENATOR BLAIR LEE TO MAJ. EDWARD P. LAWTON REQUESTING A COPY OF HIS REPORT.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1916.

Maj. EDWARD P. LAWTON,
Rio Pedras, P. R.

MY DEAR MAJ. LOGAN: I find from the records in the War Department and also from some contemporaneous writers, such as "The Note Book of an Attaché" by Eric Fisher Wood, that you were our

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[1] This statement is insufficient. See index to Swiss Military Law, under Cantons; Confederation; Officers, appointment of. Also compare following from section 8, Article I, of United States Constitution—

> Reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress—

with the following from article 21 of the Swiss constitution:

> The composition of these bodies of troops, the manitenance of their effctive strength, the appointment and promotion of their officers, shall belong to the Cantons, subject to the general regulations which shall be issued to them by the Confederation.—*Blair Lee.*

military attaché at Berne at the time of the mobilization of the Swiss Army. I have not, however, been able to find any report from you to the War Department on this mobilization or other feature of the Swiss military situation after the declaration of war.

This mobilization was, of course, the most prominent event that took place in Switzerland of a military nature while you were there as our military attaché.

I am interested, as many others are at present, in the various forms of military preparation possible in a republic and write to know your opinion as to the efficiency of the Swiss Army, its number, mobilization, and the time in which it was actually mobilized. In view of there being nothing on record from you at the War College, might I now ask for a brief statement as to how the Swiss forces stood the actual test of mobilization and their apparent efficiency, as well as any other subject that you might feel inclined to touch upon?

Sincerely, yours,

BLAIR LEE.

LETTER OF MAJ. EDWARD P. LAWTON TO SENATOR BLAIR LEE SUBMITTING CERTAIN OBSERVATIONS ON THE SWISS ARMY.

RIO PIEDRAS, P. R.,
March 1, 1916.

Senator BLAIR LEE,
Washington.

DEAR SENATOR: Yours of the 18th ultimo has just been received by me and I reply at once. As noted by you I was military attaché at Berne at the outbreak of the war in August, 1914. Of course, the mobilization of the Swiss Army was the matter of chief interest for me as well as for the attachés of the other countries represented at Berne. Unfortunately for us, apparently one of the first acts of the Swiss General Staff was to issue orders to taboo and exclude foreign military attachés from all observation of the details of mobilization, and not one of us was allowed anywhere near the frontiers. We could see nothing more than the marching of the troops through the streets and on the roads. The ordinary civilian could get nearer the frontiers than we could. This is simply one feature of the thoroughness of their system and in which they out-German the Germans, their military models. The Swiss have little sentiment, lack courtesy, and everything is strictly a matter of business with them. They are self-opinionated and Spartanlike, take life very seriously and have no sympathy for the frivolous (?) foreigners making a playground of a country the people of which have ideals so opposite from theirs. These characteristics, which render them far from popular, especially with the Anglo-Saxon element, are sure to make them formidable in war. Every man is a soldier if physically able to be one. Every Swiss takes a deep interest in the army and appears to be imbued with the highest form of patriotism. Their military work in peace time or in war time is the same thorough, plodding, earnest, work, which makes for efficiency. Their military seem to take no rest, as though the country were always in

imminent danger. This has been going on steadily since the reorganization of the army on modern lines in 1907 and has produced a wonderfully efficient military system perfectly suited to the country. The obligation to serve the country as a soldier and to prepare properly to so serve runs back to the earliest history of the Cantons and is ingrained. Their system, thorough as it is, seems to interfere little with the industrial life of the country. It is extremely democratic and the bluest blood of Switzerland (claimed to be the bluest in all Europe) is found alongside of the humble peasant.

It is sometimes claimed by military experts that the training is inadequate, the time with the colors being too short. The minimum training is for 153 days for the private up to 705 days for the captain. The obligation begins at 20 years of age and continues until the age of 48 for soldiers and 52 for officers. There is a prescribed course for each grade from private up and every Swiss must complete one of the courses and pass the examination or test of efficiency. By making this latter very rigid the course is intensive and I believe very effective. Absolute impartiality seems to be the rule. The test of war can alone show the degree of efficiency attained throughout the army but the apparent smooth working of the machine at the time of mobilization and observation of the army generally lead me to believe that it is an ideal system for the country, and I only wish that we could install something equally as effective in our country.

The day mobilization was ordered by the executive council, war mobilization posters were pasted in every café, restaurant, railroad station, and other public place throughout Switzerland. The next day found nearly every man in ranks fully armed and equipped; the day following they were at or near the frontiers. Every man had his arms and equipment with him at his home, practically every farmer had a Government horse which latter were started for the rendezvous with the personnel. Sentries and outposts appeared like magic at every station, railroad bridge, and public building throughout the country. Everything seemed to work without a hitch.

I regret I was unable to get the details of the working out of the system. Although the military attachés were refused all information I placed the matter of my position as representing a country absolutely neutral and remote from the scene of the present war before the chief of staff and urged that an exception be made in my case. I was finally promised a copy of the report on mobilization as soon as it was complete, but the chief of staff stated it would be several months before it could be completed.

In the meantime I was suddenly relieved from duty and ordered back. Time was refused me even to get my papers in shape. No explanation whatever was vouchsafed me and nothing further could be done by me about this or other matters of military interest. It may be that Capt. Exton, the present attaché, has secured the information which I sought and it may be as well to write to him. The best report on the Swiss Army that I know of is one made by Maj. Mott of our Army, a copy of which can be obtained at the War College.

Trusting that this answers your inquiry as far as it lies in my power to do so, I remain, Mr. Senator,

Very truly, yours,

EDW. P. LAWTON.

EXTRACTS FROM THE HEARINGS BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

(See hearings, 64th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 996 et seq.)

LECTURE DELIVERED BY CAPT. WILLEY HOWELL, UNITED STATES ARMY, JANUARY 7, 1916, TO THE FIELD OFFICERS' CLASS AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

With a population of 3,750,000, Switzerland is able to mobilize within 24 hours an army of 240,000 trained soldiers.

Forty-eight hours later a second line of defense can be placed in the field numbering over a quarter of a million, a total of nearly half a million soldiers, fully armed and equipped and well trained, in three days.

And this wonderful defensive strength is obtained at a cost of less than $9,000,000 per annum.

The system by which this is done is well worth close study, not merely as an example of an efficiently conducted plan of national defense but as an illustration of the high grade of patriotism which makes it possible.

In the first place, why must Switzerland maintain a military system which produces a trained soldier for each eight inhabitants? We find the answer in the peculiar geographical position and political situation in which this little nation is placed. Surrounded by powerful States, she can not extend her territory nor increase her political power. Defenseless, she would be the easy prey of an unscrupulous and ambitious nation. Guarded by half a million patriotic men it is hardly worth the price in money and lives which must be paid to get it.

If, for protection, she allied herself with a first-class power, defeat in war would mean the political death of Switzerland. Recognizing this grave danger, Switzerland has kept out of entangling alliances, and for 100 years has steadfastly maintained an attitude of strict neutrality toward warring nations.

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Yet it is still remarkable that, in spite of the vast sea of war that has been whirling around the little nation for the past 17 months, not a hostile shot has yet been fired on her soil.

Switzerland is a confederation of 19 Cantons and six half Cantons organized under the constitution of May, 1874. The Republic is governed by a Federal Council of seven members elected for three years by the Federal assembly; one of these seven members is designated by the assembly to exercise the functions of President of the confederation. The Federal assembly is composed of the National Council of 167 members and the State council of 44 members, two of the latter for each Canton and one for each half Canton.

Each Canton is subdivided into districts, there being 187. These in turn are subdivided into communes, which are the real political units, there being 3,164. The government is most democratic. The political meetings in the communes are almost identical with the town meeting form of government which still exists in New England. The people have the right of referendum. Any legislative act passed

by the assembly can be subjected to recall by popular vote on the demand of eight Cantons or 30,000 active citizens.

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By the constitution, German, French, and Italian are officially recognized as national languages. Debates in the assembly may be conducted in any one of these three tongues, while laws, executive proclamations, and decrees appear in all three. Of the Cantons all but six have a German-speaking majority; of these six, five have a French-speaking majority; there is only one where Italian predominates. This feature of Swiss life makes the local organization of military units necessary.

By percentages, 69 per cent speak German, 22 per cent French, 7 per cent Italian; all others, 2 per cent.

The Swiss are very loyal to their country and its democratic institutions. Very few emigrate to other countries. Those who do generally come to the United States, 90 per cent of the total annual emigration being credited to this country. The Argentine Republic takes the largest part of the remainder—about 6 per cent of the total.

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When enrolled the recruits are sent to one of the recruit schools, for which the confederation is divided into eight territorial departments—for infantry, for cavalry, and for artillery, two each; for engineers, two. At these schools there is a permanent corps of instructors, numbering 230, who are most carefully selected for this work. *These instructors are about the only permanently paid officers of the Swiss Army.*

On reporting at the training school the recruit is fitted out with a complete uniform and equipment and given a service rifle. After completion of the course of instruction he takes the rifle and equipment to his home and keeps them until the end of his military service. When he is summoned to report for active duty he must turn out with a full equipment, and if anything is missing he is liable to fine or punishment.

The length of time devoted to the first year's training of the recruit is fixed as follows:

	Days.
Sanitary troops, supply trains, and commissary	60
Infantry and engineers	65
Artillery and garrison troops	75
Cavalry	90

To an experienced soldier this time seems insufficient for the complete training of the recruit, but it must be taken into consideration that the boys of school age have their cadet corps in different localities, with an abundance of rivalry and esprit de corps. Under these conditions the growing boy absorbs much military training which it is unnecessary to teach him at the recruit schools. The rifle clubs, of which there are many in Switzerland, admit boys over 12 years of age to membership and at 20 they are all fair rifle shots.

Each day the recruit school, except Sunday, means eight hours of hard drill or instruction. In addition to the daily schedule the recruits receive much night instruction, such as night firing, intrenching, and maneuvers.

After the completion of the course the recruit is assigned to an organization in his own Canton and becomes a regular member of

the Elite, or first-line troops, with which he remains until he reaches the age of 32, when he passes into the Landwehr. There he remains until he is 40 years old, when he is transferred to the Landstrum and remains a member of the latter until he is 48 years old. The Landwehr are also the first-line troops, but are given certain considerations on account of their age and skill in trades.

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After the first year soldiers in the Elite are called out six times—that is, every other year—during their term of service for periods of 11 to 14 days each each time, while the Landwehr is only called out once for 11 days. Cavalrymen serve 10 years in the Elite (no service in the Landwehr) and are called out eight times for 11 days each time for service during that period.

Material for drills, maneuvers, and other military purposes are distributed among the Cantons and stored in accessible places. Arsenals, powder magazines, and ammunition factories are located with due regard to rapid mobilization and convenience of supply.

OFFICERS.

The method by which officers are developed is interesting. Should a recruit show particular ability, it is noted on his record by the instructors of the recruit school, and this report goes forward also to the commandant of the military forces of his Canton. The following year, when the noncommissioned officers' schools are formed, the recruit is directed to attend. He can not ask for this order and is bound to obey it unless excused by proper authority. These especially chosen recruits assemble, to the number of about a hundred, at the designated place, and there they are put through a grilling course of instruction calculated not only to teach but to try out the metal of the man.

At the end of the course if he has been found satisfactory he is appointed a corporal.

All noncommissioned officers are eligible for appointment as commissioned officers but can not be admitted to the school for commission candidates until they have passed a certain amount of time as drill masters in the recruit schools and have received the recommendations of their superior officers.

The candidates for the commissioned grade report under orders after the completion of the recruit school course and undergo a course of instruction which is principally theoretical and includes lectures, recitations, and examinations. At the end of the course those who are found qualified are commissioned as second lieutenants and proceed to their homes.

INSTRUCTORS.

The instructor in the Swiss Army occupies a rather unique position. There are about 230 of these divided into three classes. They are sometimes assigned to command regiments, brigades, and divisions, but the number so assigned must not exceed one-fourth of the total. This is for the express purpose of preventing all the higher commands from being occupied by the professional soldiers and to give the real militia officers a chance at all grades and commands. The instructors accompany commands and are really the advisers of

the commanders more than anything else, in addition to their duties as instructors during the training periods for recruits and noncommissioned officers.

To be given the position as an instructor, the lieutenant who desires the detail must be a college graduate and also must have taken a course at the Polytechnical School at Zurich. * * * On receiving the approval of higher commanders he is assigned to the arm he desires and given a station at some training camp. At this station he teaches recruits, noncommissioned officers, and candidates for commission. On the character of his work depends his chances for promotion. If not a good instructor he may never rise above the third and lowest class.

Their principal work is at the various schools and instruction camps. During maneuvers they are not assigned to duty unless as umpires. Once a year they meet and make recommendations to the chief of their arm to whom they are responsible. Instruction is made uniform throughout the Republic as a result of these conferences.

Promotion to the grade of first lieutenant comes by seniority after four to seven years of service, provided the officer has certificates of proficiency from his commanding officers. After four years the first lieutenant may be made a captain, but must show actual capacity for this grade as a captain in the instruction of recruits in one of the recruit courses. Captains are retained in the elite until 38. After passing into the landwehr the officer either continues as a captain or he may be promoted to the rank of major. Promotions to the field grades are largely the result of recommendations from superiors. First lieutenants who do not get promoted to the grade of captain pass into the landwehr as first lieutenants at 32. Captains serve in the landwehr until the age of 44, field officers until the age of 48. In the landstrum all officers serve until the age of 52; after that they may be retained with their own consent.

Recommendations for promotion to include the grade of lieutenant colonel go through regular channels from the man's commanding officer to the division commander, and if the chief of that arm thinks the promotion merited the commission is issued. A man must serve six years as a captain and two years as a major before he can be promoted. For regimental and brigade commanders a board is convened, consisting of the secretary of war, the chief of the arm concerned, and the division commander. This board selects the names of two men and submits them to the executive, who designates which of the two has his approval. Division commanders are usually selected from brigade commanders in the same way. General staff officers are selected by the Federal Council after competitive examination from officers of the different arms proposed by senior instructors. After a period of service they return to the line.

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There are 15 per cent more names on the rolls than are required to fill the company. This, in order that the company will always be full when turned out.

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Maj. Mott, of our Army, who has spent much time in Switzerland and whose reports are probably the most interesting and instruc-

tive of any rendered, gives the following description of the Swiss rifle clubs:

Upon the reorganization of her military system in 1874, creating a national instead of a cantonal or state militia, Switzerland wisely took advantage of the old customs and while proclaiming that every citizen must be trained as a soldier, added that his arms, uniform, and equipment furnished by the state must be kept by him in his home. Thus was confirmed if not created the means whereby the poorest peasant could practically own a modern $20 rifle, receive some free ammunition, and get more on easy terms.

The enthusiasm and peculiarities of youth were moreover remembered, and the cadet corps, ranging from 11 to 16, and the preparatory corps, ranging from 16 to 20, were encouraged by law. The small boys were supplied with a safe and serviceable light gun, and the big ones with the regulation musket; army officers teach them to drill and shoot and public ranges are given them to practice on.

Any man who remembers how he felt at the idea of owning and shooting a rifle when he was between 14 and 18 years of age has little difficulty in appreciating the sound military policy which dictates this encouragement of youthful spirit in the direction of shooting by furnishing arms and ammunition, instructors, and ranges to boys at the age when their tastes are being formed and when to possess a rifle is an unspeakable joy. The influence is felt outside the active members of the boys' corps, which are, by the nature of things, mostly confined to towns and to boys whose parents are a little easy, and there can be small doubt that the example of these proud youngsters goes far to shape the ambitions and form the taste of those who for one reason or another are not members of the corps.

We all know the effect produced upon a town or a school by the possession of a champion baseball or football team; every boy wants to play ball. Shooting clubs in Switzerland take the place of our baseball teams.

In 1904 there were nearly 13,000 boys between 11 and 20 years belonging to these corps; omitting about 3,000 of the youngest, all were reported to be fair shots. Reckoning according to population, if this system existed in the United States, there would be nearly 300,000 boys instructed in drill and shooting, over 200,000 of whom would be fair shots with the Army rifle.

That target shooting is the great national sport in Switzerland is attested by the eternal crack of the rifle which assails one's ears in every part of that country, no less than by the evidence of statistics.

In 1904 there were 3,656 shooting clubs under Federal control or encouragement, with a membership of 218,815. In 1902 the membership was 213,567; in 1898, 210,524; in 1894, 133,486. Thus the clubs are not only fully alive but are increasing in strength. The total population of Switzerland is only about three and a half millions. If shooting clubs existed in similar proportions in the United States the membership would attain approximately 5,898,000.

A shooting club voluntarily adopts such statutes as it chooses, has its matches as it likes, and in general is a perfectly free and voluntary organization, just as such a club would be in America. The influence of the Government is felt in three ways: First, each commune in Switzerland is obliged by Federal law to maintain at public expense a safe and suitable target range of not less than 300 meters. On this range all legally organized shooting clubs of the commune have a right to shoot. Thus the club is at no expense for its range. Second, the Federal Government offers a substantial subsidy (maximum of 4 francs per member) to each club whose members have done certain prescribed shooting in the year. Third, any soldier who

during the year he is not called out for service presents his target book, proving that he has done the prescribed military target practice for the year with the club of which he is a member, is excused from summons to a military range that year. Thus, most soldiers, if merely for their own interest, join clubs, for if they do not they are required to present themselves during the year they are not called out at the division target range and do three days' target practice. During these three days they are housed and fed, but receive no pay and no indemnity for the time lost. This ruling applies to company officers and to all noncommissioned officers and privates armed with the musket. The State pays for cartridges used by soldiers shooting their prescribed scores, but for no others. (They are also permitted to buy Government cartridges in excess of their allowance at reduced rates.)

In 1904, the Swiss Army shot nearly 6,000,000 musket-ball cartridges; the shooting clubs shot over 21,000,000 ball cartridges for the army musket.

These clubs are self-supporting; the Canton gives them nothing; the commune furnishes the range. The expenses are very small. The entrance fee to a club is about 2 or 3 francs and the annual dues about 15 cents.

Rapid mobilization is possible on account of the system by which the Swiss Army is maintained. Col. Bell, another observer, gives the following description of the mobilization of a battalion:

As an example of the mobilization of a battalion of the Swiss Army, I would state that on September 25, 1911, the Forty-first Battalion was ordered to mobilize in a certain square in Lucerne. In this square were several tables, and between 8 and 9 o'clock the men commenced to report, completely equipped. As soon as a man reported he took his place in the section to which he belonged, and then commenced a general inspection of the man and his entire equipment by the lieutenants in charge of these sections. The inspection was most thorough, every article being held up and examined; socks being pulled apart to see that they had no holes in them; trousers were examined to see that they were sound and in good condition, as were all other articles of clothing. Every soldier had a good pair of extra shoes besides the serviceable pair he wore. The meat can and canteen were thoroughly inspected and a short time was given to the men to clean rifles, each man being provided with rags which he had brought for this purpose, at once cleaned his rifle, and then the breech-block being removed and a mirror being put in the breech, each piece was thoroughly scrutinized; the breechblock was examined, put in place, and tried in the gun several times to see that it worked properly.

The dress coats in which the men reported were taken off, carefully tagged and marked, and blouses were brought over to the company from storehouses in which they had been kept, all having been washed and thoroughly repaired since the last time they had been used. The dress coats were carefully folded and wrapped up in the clothes in which the blouses had been packed. Each man selected a blouse, which, after he had adjusted the belt, was thoroughly inspected by the section commander, and in case it did not fit, the man was compelled to change with some other man or to obtain another blouse. At the end of the inspection the blouses looked very well, and after everything had been thoroughly inspected the surgeon, accompanied by the section commander, made a thorough inspection of the arms and hands of each man.

Three cooks had reported early, and by noon a good dinner, consisting of soup, sausage, and bread, was issued to the men. There was no loud talking, laughter, or boisterous conduct of any kind, and there was no confusion. The entrenching tools which the men did not keep were issued to them, and before noon each man had his complete equipment in every way and the major had given what instructions he desired to his captains, the captains giving them to the lieutenants, and the lieutenants to their subordinates. At 8 o'clock in the morning there had been practically nothing in the square. Before 2 o'clock there was a complete body of trained soldiers who had been organized; and the band, with a platoon, was sent down to escort the colors to the battalion, which were received very much in the same way as our own people do on such an

occasion. After the colors were received and the guard had taken its proper place, the band played the national anthem, and the entire battalion sang it. After this was over the battalion marched to the station with its wagon train and entrained, without any noise, confusion, or delay. Everything had been provided for and arranged beforehand. I saw two other battalions entrain; there being a few points of difference, but no confusion.

To the unpracticed eye, accustomed only to see troops in parade and moving with the precision of the parade ground, the maneuvers of the Swiss Army may be misleading, but to the trained soldier, who can separate at a glance the essentials from the nonessentials, it is apparent that the Swiss is a man who has received an excellent training in fieldwork, and while he may be far from perfect in many things, mostly because of the shortness of the time at his disposal, there is nothing essential that has been omitted in the instruction required of him, so when the time arrives that his services are needed, his country has reason to believe this training will be sufficient to enable him to defend her intelligently and to the best of his ability.

A professional soldier may, of course, find much to criticize about the niceties of military training, but there is something about this army which impresses him with its potential power, and makes it more to be dreaded than some regular military establishment which shows more skill and precision in exercises, but does not possess the endurance, education, and wonderful patriotism, which could endure anywhere. One short campaign or good skirmish would correct the few faults or deficiencies observed, and would make the Swiss Army a magnificent fighting machine. (Col. Bell's report on the Swiss Maneuvers, 1911.)

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ARTICLE BY FREDERICK KUENZLI, FORMER LIEUTENANT, SWISS ARMY.

(See hearings, 64th Cong., 1st sess., pp. 1010 et seq.)

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The Republic of Switzerland consists of 22 states, called Cantons. Two of these, Basel and Appenzell, are each divided in two politically independent parts, namely, Basel city district and Basel county district, and Appenzell in Inner and Outer Appenzell or Inner and Outer Rhoden.

The Swiss form of government now is in one principal point even more representative and democratic than ours, as it does not invest one man with the executive power in nation or states.

The President of the Swiss Republic is only the chairman for one year of an executive body of seven men called Bundesrat-Conseil Federal, which is intrusted with all the power which the United States places in the hands of one man, the President.

The election of the members of the Bundesrat as well as the chairman, called the President, takes place annually during the winter season by Congress, which consists of the House of Representatives, Nationalrat, Conseil National, and the Senate, Ständerat-Conseil d'Etat.

The President can not succeed himself, in other words can not preside for two consecutive years.

The annual election of the members of the Bundesrat is in fact a mere reelection, unless a member resigns or dies during the year of administration, which would necessitate the election of a new member.

In the states, Cantons, the executive power is exercised by a body of five to seven men instead of a governor—called the Kantonsrat-Conseil Cantonal.

The legislature of the Cantons is only a single chamber with no senate and is called the Grosse Rat-grand conseil.

Switzerland has three official languages, German, French, and Italian.

German is spoken by 2,500,000 inhabitants of the Cantons: Bern, Luzern, Zurich, Basel, Solothurn, Zug, Aargau, Thurgau, St. Gallen, Appenzell, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Glarus, Schaffhausen, and the greater part of Graubünden.

French by 800,000 inhabitants of the Cantons: Geneva, Vaud, Valais, Neuchatel, Fribourg.

Italian by 300,000 inhabitants of the Canton Ticino and part of Graubünden and Valais.

The official language in the German-speaking Cantons is German, in the French-speaking, French, and in the Canton Ticino, Italian.

In debates of the national governmental bodies any one of the three languages can be used, as almost every representative masters them, and the minutes are translated into the three.

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The Federal Government took over the business of instructing the engineer corps, the artillery, and the cavalry, and the training of the instructors for the infantry and the higher officers, while the instruction itself of the infantry was left to the various Cantons.

By still another revision of the constitution in 1874, military administration was further centralized. By these last provisions the army of the Republic was made to consist of the contingents from the Cantons. The enrollment of the contingents, their care, and the appointment and promotion of the officers remained with the Cantons, controlled by general rules laid down by the Federal Government.

The latter, however, took over all instruction, training, arming (free of charge), and right to enact military legislation. The Cantons may appoint and promote officers up to the grade of major, but only when made permissible by a Federal certificate of ability.

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In the event of an emergency call, mobilization takes place through official proclamation transmitted by wire. The Landsturm (42–48 year men) near the border repair at once to their appointed stations, which are always nearest their homes, and augment the force of the customs guards.

At 9 o'clock in the morning of the second day following the proclamation all the troops assemble, fully equipped, at their assigned military posts. As an illustration, the call for mobilization last year was issued August 1. The Landsturm immediately joined the customs guards on the border, and at 9 a. m. on August 3 the Swiss Army of 425,000 was ready for action.

There, then, you have the army of Switzerland—"a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms"—such as President Wilson says this country must depend upon for defense.

How is it possible that the short time of his obligatory military service brings the Swiss soldier to the same or a higher efficiency than the three years of continuous training do the man of the surrounding military powers?

All who have sought to answer this question have found that the training of the Swiss boys in school, cadet corps, and preparatory courses is responsible for it.

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It is a great fault that seizes the mind of a great many of our American people in thinking that the short obligatory service the Swiss soldier goes through is responsible for the military strength of Switzerland, and it would therefore make our Nation also secure if we would adopt the same system; but the making of the Swiss soldier and his spirit is in the training in school, cadet corps, and preparatory courses rather than the obligatory-service part.

If we are convinced that a system similar to the Swiss system would be a great addition to our national defense, then let us begin with the foundation of the building, not the roof.

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The best criterion by which to judge the policy of a nation is to see how she fared when that policy came to a trial. Nobody will deny that the world's struggle, lasting now 17 months, is the most severe trial that will ever come to Switzerland. Did Switzerland's policy of preparedness succeed?

As to policy 1: Switzerland is at peace and will stay so.

As to policy 2: Why did Germany not strike at France through Switzerland?

What are the reasons that prevented France and Italy to strike by way of Switzerland at the most vital and unprotected parts of Germany?

Why is now the way of Saloniki taken instead of Geneva, Bern, Basel, or Zurich to invade Germany?

Because all the big powers are afraid of the well-trained and patriotically inspired army and the well-laid fortification of Helvetia.

Is it not logical that the Swiss system of preparedness should appeal to us, especially as Switzerland has remained a Republic for 624 years, and the Swiss people have cherished and maintained the highest ideals of liberty, justice, and orderly government for more than six centuries?

Is not the Swiss policy a good policy for the United States? No dynastical, despotical, or aristocratic interests can become a power in the United States, and therefore the greatest factor for militarism is eliminated beforehand. Our only aim, our only cause, our only reason to fight would be to protect the honor and the institutions of the United States.

By whatever road or from whatever viewpoint you search into the causes that led to the present devastating conflict the opinion can not escape you that war was the last and only way out for the European rulers to divert their people's attention from inner affairs of their territorial possessions. The fear of the ruling houses of the fast-spreading republican ideas throughout their monarchies, the inability of some dynasties to maintain their thrones against imminent internal troubles, the daily growing indignation of the people against the tremendous military burden mainly incurred to sustain the tottering thrones, were the intrinsic causes of the world's war.

Why are the green fields, the snowy mountains of Helvetia untouched by the bloody fingers of Mars?

Why is Switzerland not only symbolically the white cross in the red field, but to-day in reality the only pure spot in blood-reddened Europe.

Why are Columbia's beautiful shores and fertile cornfields spared the devastation of this hellish war? Why are our harbors busy and the hundreds of thousands of our mills humming? Because the two nations enjoy God's greatest gift to mankind, the imperishable government which derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

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EXTRACTS SHOWING THE MAIN FEATURES OF THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

(Reprinted from report of Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., November, 1911, as contained in Senate Document No. 769, 63d Cong., 3d sess., presented by Senator Chamberlain.)

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PERMANENT INSTRUCTORS.

The uniformity and efficiency of the instruction and training in the entire army is due to the work of the permanent instructors, who practically spend their entire time out of doors with the various classes or units undergoing instruction; aiding, advising, correcting, and noting. They may be, and are, assigned to command of a unit, viz, battalion, regiment, brigade, division, or army corps, but not more than one-fourth of the entire number may be upon this duty at one time. They also act as umpires at maneuvers.

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MILITARY AUTHORITIES OF EACH CANTON.

Each Canton, corresponding to our State, has a military department which has certain well-defined functions ascribed to it by, and subject to the control of, the central authority.

The cantonal military department assures the regional recruitment, appoints certain subaltern officers (of infantry chiefly), issues the call to arms, assures the clothing and equipment of troops in its territory, furnishes horses, and collects the military tax.

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The progress of training of the Swiss Militia is exactly the reverse in theory and fact of that in operation with our militia. Good performance in the field being the whole end and object of military instruction and the time being short, the Swiss begin, and we may say end, their teaching in the open country.

After a thorough course in the school of the soldier and squad, work out in the open fields is begun and the recruit comes face to face with the primitive problems of a campaign and learns at the very start "what he is there for." He is taught to march correctly in column, form line, and march in line, but these exercises are made an incident of going to and coming from "work." The real business of his life, he learns, is to march steadily under a heavy pack, shoot straight, take cover, and obey his squad leader. The candidate officers' and junior officers' chief thought is to do outpost and patrol duty effectively, to read the map correctly, to post their men advantageously, and to solve on the ground minor tactical problems. They are questioned and noted on these points, and they realize that their

advancement depends upon the intelligence they show in the presence of actual though elementary military facts.

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4. Recruiting officers from the ranks. Promotion to second lieutenant from the ranks takes place only after 12 months of arduous work in the practical performance of a second lieutenant's military duties. As the candidate officers command each other in turn under severe and capable instructors, the best men are readily picked out. Mental examination is practically eliminated, a certificate from a good school being sufficient proof of general education. The whole effort is bent to seeing if the candidate has the military qualities that make a good officer.

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THE MILITIA OF SWITZERLAND.

[From report of Col. William Cary Sanger, 1900.]

If proof were needed that a land can train all its citizens for the efficient and intelligent performance of that work which must be done when war comes, and at the same time escape the evils of what is to-day called militarism, that proof can be found in the Republic of Switzerland. A Republic with the strongest democratic tendencies, with a constitution not unlike our own, with intense local pride and cherished local traditions, with an inbred conviction that the central authority must not unduly encroach upon the rights of the Cantons, with a worthy love of peace and its blessings, without the slightest thought of adding a foot to their territory, but with an intense love of country and a cheerful willingness to perform every duty which their citizenship entails, they have evolved and developed a military system which has given them the best militia in the world. It is of the greatest interest to us that in organizing this splendid body of "citizen soldiers" they have worked along the lines laid down by the men who framed the Constitution of the United States.

The rights of the Cantons to name the officers who are to be commissioned, a right which was reserved to the States by our Constitution, exists to-day in Switzerland, subject to the limitations of proved efficiency and fitness.

The organization and discipline of the Swiss Militia is under Federal control in Switzerland, just as is prescribed by our Constitution; the universal military service still remains a theory with us, but in Switzerland it is real and actual. But one striking difference separates their methods from ours; for over a hundred years we have failed to pass any laws or take any action in Congress for improving and developing our citizen soldiers; Switzerland, on the contrary, has profited by experience, and has made its mistakes or shortcomings the stepping stones to better conditions; it has carefully and conservatively changed for the better by repeated legislative enactments the organization, the equipment, and training of the militia until to-day the most competent officers from all over the world pay cheerful tribute to its high excellence.

DATA RELATING TO THE SWISS ARMY.

(Library of Congress, Washington—Legislative Reference Division.)

[Translated from: Egli, Ch., a colonel of the Swiss general staff. L'Armée suisse. Historical introduction by Lieut.-Col. M. Feldmann, p. 1–57. French edition by Maj. Marc Warnery. Paris and Nancy, 1913.]

Appendix Containing Data from Other Sources.

[Theo. F. Kluttz, jr., research assistant, March 2, 1916.]

I. HISTORICAL OUTLINE.

Obligatory military service has always been the basis of Swiss military systems (p. 1).

The first military compact among the Cantons was the Covenant of Sempach in 1393 (p. 4).

But although there was increasing willingness and ability to act together, no unified force came into existence until 1807. On June 5 of that year the Diet provided for central military authorities. Instruction, as also organization, arms and equipment, was left to the Cantons, with the provision that these arrangements were to be as nearly uniform as possible (pp. 36-37).

A law of 1853 made the army a stable organization. By decree of the Federal Council an order of battle was adopted. The Cantons took charge only of instructions for the infantry; instructions having to do with all the other forces were intrusted to the Confederation. At this time the Federal élite or active army numbered a total of 56,082 men in all branches and the Federal reserve a total of 26,334. There was also the landwehr (pp. 44-45).

By a law of 1865 there was created a general staff, under the direct control of the military department (p. 47).

It was the military organization law of 1874, however, which led to a true Federal army. This measure made universal service a reality, stabilized the organization of the higher units, lengthened the period of service, and turned over to the Confederation everything pertaining to instruction and armament. (p. 49.)

In 1886 there was enacted a Federal law providing for a landsturm. (p. 54.)

A long series of these separate enactments following the law of 1874 produced complications and brought need for a new military organization law. (p. 56.)

The reorganization thus desired was provided for by a law of 1907 and put into effect in 1912. (Preface, p. III.)

(For the text of the law of 1907, see Recueil officiel des lois et ordonnances de la Confédération suisse, v. 23, Berne, 1908, pp. 695–755. Or Amtliche sammlung, v. 23, Bern, 1908, pp. 781–842. Under date of 1907, a lengthy exposition of Swiss military legislation and related matters is given by P. Wolf. Die schweizerische Bundesgesetzgebung, v. 3, c. 34, pp. 1–482. Among the features of this work are reproductions of certain forms or blanks used for administrative purposes.)

II. CONFEDERATION AND CANTONS (PP. 332–334).

The administration of the army requires constant and close cooperation between the Confederation and the Cantons. Although the

reciprocal rights and duties are fixed by law, conflicts are unavoidable if there be a lack of willingness to work in harmony for the best interests of the army and of the country. Under the new organization there have been hardly any differences between the Confederation and the Cantons except concerning appointments of officers and abolishment of certain indemnities.

The higher control of military administration belongs to the Federal Council, which exercises it by means of the Swiss military department. The Confederation has a general supervision over the military administration of the Cantons.

The Federal Council issues ordinances for the conduct of the plan of military organization; it divides the country into districts, each furnishing an army division, and, after consulting the Cantons, into recruiting districts; it approves the drill and service regulations. An exception is made in regard to the administrative regulations, which must have the force of law because they determine the contributions of the communes and the inhabitants. These regulations are issued by the Federal Assembly.

The Cantons form the companies and the battalions of infantry, the squadrons of dragoons, the landsturm, and the complementary services. When the effectives are not sufficiently numerous to form battalions, companies, or squadrons, the Confederation decides upon their grouping. The Confederation forms all the other staffs and military units and organizes the auxiliary services. Moreover, it assigns to the cantonal units the officers, subofficers, and soldiers of other branches, such as the sanitary personnel.

The Cantons appoint the officers of the units which they form. These appointments include infantry officers of the staffs of their small-arm battalions.

The Federal Council appoints the staff officers of battalions formed by several Cantons and the officers of their companies.

It appoints all officers whose appointment does not belong to the Cantons.

When a Canton is not able to provide its units with the number of officers or subofficers required, the Federal Council assigns it supernumerary officers or subofficers of other Cantons.

The Confederation furnishes the arms, the corps equipment, and war materials in general.

The Cantons furnish, by means of indemnities (commutation), the personal equipment of the cantonal and Federal troops, in accordance with orders issued by the Confederation. They store and keep the articles of equipment received from the soldiers in such a manner as to assure rapid distribution upon mobilization.

The Cantons handle the corps equipment of the cantonal troops and the Confederation all other corps equipment.

The Federal Council issues directions in the matter of putting troops into service. The work of putting troops into service is left to the cantonal authorities.

When a Canton does not meet its obligations the Confederation takes action for it at that Canton's expense.

The Confederation makes disposition of personal equipment and arms and of all other war materials. To the extent that the rights of the Confederation do not forbid, the Cantons have the same power for the needs of the cantonal service.

III. CLASSES OR BANS OF THE ARMY (PP. 94–96).

The Swiss Army comprises:

1. The Élite (active force), formed of soldiers from 20 to 32 years old. But cavalrymen do not serve in the Élite more than 10 years, captains serve until the age of 38, and the higher officers can be retained until 48.

2. The Landwehr, formed of soldiers 33 to 40 years of age. But captains serve until they are 44, and the higher officers can be retained until 48.

3. The Landsturm, formed of soldiers from 41 to 48 years old. There are, moreover, incorporated into the Landsturm soldiers who, becoming unfit for the Élite and Landwehr services, can, nevertheless, serve in the Landsturm; finally, volunteers who show a sufficient acquaintance with shooting and who meet the physical requirements. In the Landsturm all officers serve until 52 years old. With their consent, they can be kept in the service beyond the age limit.

Officers of the age of service in the Élite can be incorporated into the Landwehr or the Landsturm, and officers of the age of service in the Landwehr can be incorported into the Landsturm.

(In general accord with the rules obtaining elsewhere, certain persons are exempt from service. For others there has been an exemption tax since 1878, pp. 59, 60, 78. The Confederation insures soldiers and certain other persons connected with the army service against the economic consequences of sickness and accidents incurred by reason of such service. There is also a carefully guarded system of pensions, pp. 80–90.)

IV. MOBILIZATION FOR WAR[1] (PP. 377, 378, 380, 381).

Article 237, military organization law (Swiss), 1874:

Every time a body of Federal troops is called into active service the men enlisted shall take an oath according to a formula to be adopted by the Federal Council.

Decree of Federal Council March 5, 1875:

The Swiss Federal Council in administering article 237 of the military organization law of November 13, 1874, agrees upon the following formula as the oath to be taken by the troops called into active Federal service:

"The officers, subofficers, and soldiers swear (or promise) solemnly to remain faithful to the Confederation, to sacrifice their lives for the defense of the fatherland and its constitution, never to abandon the flag, to conform strictly to military law, to obey scrupulously and punctually the orders of their chiefs, to maintain and observe strict discipline, and to do everything that the honor and the liberty of their country may demand of them."

Mobilization for war is prepared in all its details in time of peace by the authorities of the Confederation, of the Cantons, of the communes, and by the commanders of the troops; these preparations are conducted in such a manner as to assure readiness for war on the part both of the army and of the territorial service. Mobilization of troops for instruction service (peace mobilization) naturally does not follow the same rules as mobilization for war. This notably concerns the furnishing of horses, which is a much easier matter in

[1] There is omitted from the translation of text under this heading a list of routine details which begins with the roll call and ends with the taking of the oath.

time of war, because the Confederation makes disposition of all the horses; in time of peace the Confederation can take into the service only those horses which it is willing to hire.

Mobilization is planned at mustering places by local commanders and by the boards for supplying horses. Other boards likewise exercise their functions, namely, the boards of sanitary inspection, of horse valuation, of wagons, of bicycles, of automobiles, etc. All these "mobilization functionaries" are appointed and made acquainted with their functions in time of peace.

Men belonging to the troops called out must present themselves at the mustering places at the hour fixed by the "poster of putting into service" ("affiche de mise sur pied"). If necessary, they proceed from here by special trains.

Officers, suboffícers, and soldiers who report at the place of storage of their equipment or at their mustering place are conveyed free, without railway tickets or orders for transportation.

On the same conditions are conveyed: Officers' baggage, bicycles, and, if the distance exceeds 20 kilometers (12 miles), the horses of officers and of the cavalry with their servants and baggage.

The uniform or the service register is a sufficient entitlement to these privileges.

Troops mobilized at the mustering places are not ready to march against the enemy. They must first enter into the framework of their unit of the army and be started toward the threatened frontier. This movement of forces in arms is called "concentration"; it is effected by marches or by railway or by both means.

Railway transportation is not ordered except when the purpose can be served by this means more quickly than by march and when the lines of communication are not threatened by the enemy, inasmuch as during the journey the troops are, so to speak, without means of defense. Transportation of one of our present divisions requires 70 trains without the mountain brigade and about 80 with that brigade; its transmission occupies from three to four days upon a single-track line. Hence, if there is less distance than 80 or 50 kilometers (48 or 30 miles) to be covered, the troops reach their destination quicker by foot. In certain cases the foot soldiers may be carried by railway, while troops mounted or in vehicles make the march.

The railroads possess so much importance for the concentration, afterwards for resupplying, that it is necessary to protect them before the opening of hostilities and during the concentration, as well as during the operations, in order to prevent interruption. With present explosives it is easy for a few men to destroy railway lines at certain points, producing most serious consequences upon the outcome of the operations.

The concentration has a decisive importance respecting further operations; that is to say, respecting movements which contribute to the decision of battle. It is difficult to repair the errors committed. Every general staff prepares, in time of peace, the concentration with a view to the different eventualities of war; for this operation requires exact calculations, the establishment of time-tables, preparations for feeding troops, etc. It goes without saying that the "parts of the concentration" ("pièces de la concentration") are kept secret.

APPENDIX.

I. EFFICIENCY OF MOBILIZATION.

Switzerland, with a population (3,315,443) smaller than that of Massachusetts, and with an area less than twice that of the same State, can mobilize 240,000 trained and properly equipped soldiers inside of 24 hours. Behind this force is a reserve of about the same size, part of whom are armed and have received training, and may be used to fill casualties, for the defense of positions, and for special duties of various kinds. (U. S. Senate, 63d Cong., 3d sess., doc. 796, p. 117. Report of Lieut. Col. George Bell, jr., 1911.)

The Swiss mobilization has been accomplished without the slightest difficulty, and to-day throughout the country the troops have taken a solemn oath of fidelity to the flag. (Berne dispatch of Aug. 6, 1914, in London Times of Aug. 8, 1914, p. 5, col. 4.)

In order to safeguard its neutrality and the integrity of its territory the Swiss Confederation has mobilized its entire army. Col. Wille has been appointed general, i. e., commander in chief of the army, and the mobilization has taken place very rapidly and in perfect order. (Communication from Swiss legation, London, in Times of Aug. 15, 1914, p. 5, col. 1.)

Switzerland completed her mobilization before either France or Germany. In the first week of August she put over a quarter of a million of thoroughly drilled men on her frontiers. (Hapgood, Norman. The Swiss Army lesson. Harper's Weekly of July 17, 1915, p. 56.)

The experience of 1914 has established the fact that in general the measures that have been adopted have all been well taken. The whole army—Élite, Landwehr, and Landsturm—was mobilized simultaneously, and the completed task was done within the limits of the time planned. (Feyler, Col. F., author of La Suisse sous les armes. The Swiss military system. Century Magazine of November, 1915, p. 64.)

Nevertheless, it is necessary to confess that in one essential matter there was failure. If the operations were rapid, there was still slowness in getting into line on the part of certain troops that did not wait for their reservists and marched with only the effective forces in times of peace. (Ibid.)

The measures taken by Switzerland are full, provided her neighbors observe the rights of the people. But suppose that Germany had dealt to Switzerland the blow she dealt to Belgium? She would have found, in 48 hours, at the frontier only some companies of the Landwehr, a force wholly insufficient to oppose the advance of a single corps of cavalry charged with the task of destroying the railroads. (Ibid.)

II. VARIOUS OBSERVATIONS BY UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

In many respects the Swiss Republic resembles our own, as their Cantons correspond to our States, and the greater portion of the army belongs to the different Cantons and not to the Federal Government, whose troops are but a very small fraction of the whole, although the Confederation has, with the consent of cantonal authority, charge of all recruiting for military service.

Every Swiss citizen owes military service from the commencement of the year in which he attains the age of 20 to the end of that in which he reaches 48, and must present himself during his twentieth year at a designated place in his location for physical and mental examination. (U. S. Senate doc., supra., p. 117. Report of Lieut. Col. Bell, 1911.)

The permanent personnel of the Swiss Army consists of 200 officers known as "instructors" of the first, second, and third classes. They are generally selected when young and advanced in rank till the highest grade is reached about the age of 40. They may or may not be assigned to command of a unit—regiment, brigade, army corps, etc. Not more than one-fourth, however, may be so assigned. This is done to prevent the professional officers from getting all the higher commands, to the discouragement of the nonprofessional or militia officers proper. The instructor, therefore, does not take the place of the commander of a unit but is his adviser. (Ibid., p. 134. Report of Capt. T. B. Mott, 1905.)

During periods of training officers and men are paid what is considered sufficient to cover expenses. It is not payment for services, properly speaking, but reimburseme ntof expenses only. (Ibid., p. 135.)

Leaving out cost of rearmament, the budget of the Confederation for 1901 was 28,713,600 francs. The budgets of the separate States of the Confederation, or Cantons, can not be given exactly. An expert estimates it at from 3 to 5 millions per annum for all Cantons, say 5,000,000 francs. Total for support of army, 33,713,600 francs.

Assuming the expenditure to be roughly 35,000,000 francs, or $7,000,000, the cost of each soldier of the 200,000 in the first line (which can be instantly mobilized) amounts to $35 a year. The second line costs nothing.

The annual appropriations for our Army show that each regular American soldier costs 28 times as much as his Swiss comrade.

To compare the availability of the two forces for war is not so easy as to compare the cost, though our force of Regulars and Organized Militia taken together has about the strength of the Swiss active or élite army.

Switzerland can mobilize an army corps in three days, ready in every particular of organization, equipment, munitions, and transport, to march against the enemy; they can mobilize four such corps at one and the same time. Just how many days it would require to concentrate in one place 30,000 of our Regulars with all their baggage and transport, or how long to assemble four such commands of Regulars and militia, it is difficult to say, but probably it would be nearer three weeks than three days.

Comparisons may be odious, but when to maintain 1,000 men costs 28 times as much in one country as in another, the relative readiness for war of the two forces is worth examining. (Ibid., pp. 136–137.)

It is impossible to spend several weeks, as I have done, in daily contact with detachments of the Swiss Army engaged in their ordinary daily routine without receiving a lasting impression of the willingness and devotion of the men and the zeal and capacity of the officers. The term "militia army" has given the world a mistaken idea of the effectiveness and readiness of this force, which I

think can not be judged by the militia standards of either America or England. "Semipermanent army" would be a more correct term in view of the severe exactions of service, the length of time devoted to field training, and the military education of the officers.

The progress of training of the Swiss militia is exactly the reverse in theory and fact of that in operation with our militia. Good performance in the field being the whole end and object of military instruction and the time being short, the Swiss begin, and we may say end, their teaching in the open country. (Ibid., p. 137.)

The Swiss farmer is the most independent and jealous person on the globe, but he has voluntarily yielded to supreme military necessity and voted to let troops maneuver over his fields; and he greatly enjoys getting a few francs for a little damage done to his fence or pasture. (Ibid., p. 141.)

Upon the reorganization of her military system in 1874, creating a national instead of a cantonal or State militia, Switzerland wisely took advantage of these old (target-shooting) customs, and while proclaiming anew that every citizen must be trained as a soldier, added that his arms, uniform, and equipment furnished by the State must be kept by him in his own home. Thus was confirmed, if not created, the means whereby the poorest peasant could practically own a modern $20 rifle, receive some free ammunition, and get more on easy terms.

The enthusiasms and peculiarities of youth were moreover remembered, and cadet corps, ranging in age from 11 to 16, and preparatory military corps, ranging in age from 16 to 20, were encouraged by law. The little boys are supplied with a safe and serviceable light gun and the big ones with the regulation musket; army officers teach them to drill and shoot, and public ranges are given them to practice on. (Ibid.)

The objections (to Swiss shooting matches) are few. Among them are the practical restriction of all matches to one range, viz, 300 meters, and to one position, the kneeling; the evil attendant upon all such assemblages of the people, drinking and carousing, and the spending of money during sometimes a whole week.

The stands for club matches are all covered, so that the marksman is never in the rain or sun. This is made necessary by the desire to have all matches come off as advertised, and especially in order that Sunday, the great day for shooting, may not be lost. The conditions are therefore not those for military shooting, either as to range or light. (Ibid., p. 149.)

EXTRACTS FROM ARTICLES ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE SWISS MILITARY SYSTEM.

From article by Col. F. Feyler, author of La Suisse sous les Armes, an authority on Swiss military affairs, Century Magazine of November, 1915, page 59:

CORPS OF INSTRUCTORS.

Their instructors, properly so called, constitute, with the commanders of divisions and corps of the army, the only permanent officers in the Republic. This body is not a large one. In all, it does not number 200 officers. But they receive a highly developed theoretical education in their profession and, above

all, are placed in a position for acquiring a very complete experience in their profession and a training in instruction which develops them as representative authorities in the better methods of intensive instructors of recruits.

The following covers the length of time required under the Swiss system for the discipline of the individual soldier, the noncommissioned officer, and the lieutenant:

	Days.
The soldier (p. 62):	
School of recruits	67
First repeated course	13
Total	80
Corporal:	
School of noncommissioned officers	22
School of recruits	67
Total	169
Lieutenant:	
School of officers	82
School of recruits	67
Total	318

From the same article, on pages 63 and 64:

MOBILIZATION OF THE ARMY.

So far I have sketched the organization and instruction of the militia. It remains to show how the army passes from a peace to a war footing. In reality it is never on a peace footing. Every one of the periods of exercise and maneuver constitutes a veritable mobilization of all the units called out—a mobilization equal to that of war. * * *

Everything, therefore, is done expeditiously, and the experience of 1914 has established the fact that in general the measures that have been adopted have all been well taken. The whole army—elite, landwehr, and landsturm—was mobilized simultaneously and the completed task was done within the limits of the time planned.

From "The Note Book of an Attaché," by Eric Fisher Wood, page 204, paragraph 3:

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1914.

Berne is almost as much in a state of war as Paris. The whole Swiss Army of 500,000 is mobilized and has been on the frontiers since the end of July. The nation is on a war footing and seems to be about equally suspicious of all the nations concerned in 'the present unpleasantness.' A certain quiet confidence, however, pervades Switzerland—a confidence which even a small nation may feel when it has an effective army.

From the same volume and author, page 336:

INFANTRY.

My observations lead me to think that the most important qualifications for the infantry soldier are three, viz, to be able to dig, to be able to hide, and to be able to shoot. At the beginning of the war the French had paid very little attention to any of these things. Their men were dressed in a uniform so conspicuous that hiding was impossible. The only shooting that they had ever done was gallery shooting at a range of about 40 yards, and they were singularly poor even at this. Judging by practical results, they had very few theories and no practice in the matter of digging trenches. The trenches which they made in the early weeks of the war were straight grooves in the ground, with the earth thrown up in a haphazard manner on either or both sides. Their early defeats were due to the unexpected invasion through Belgium and to their unpreparedness in the three essentials mentioned above.

On page 3:

The German infantry also shoot poorly from an American standpoint, but do better than the French. Their uniform is the most nearly perfect of any of the armies in the war, and the Germans are virtually invisible at short range if they are not moving. Their helmet is easily the best headgear in the matter of invisibility. It sets tightly on the head, and owing to its shape virtually never casts a shadow. The Germans have been from the beginning very accomplished trench diggers, and have had elaborate theories as to the construction of trenches and much practice in making them.

From the same volume and same author, page 329:

I would mention again, in order to emphasize the statement, that all my observations have led me to believe that the essentials of military preparedness are, first of all, a rapid mobilization; without this everything else is useless. By "rapid" I mean a mobilization of at least half a million men or upward in not more than 10 days. After this in importance comes the ability to hide, to dig, and to shoot. To hide is impossible when wearing a uniform as conspicuous as the French, which might be called maximum and has, I should estimate, been the cause of from three to four hundred thousand extra casualties.

From the Scientific American, December, 1914, page 871:

To weather the storm the Republic of the present is far better prepared than the feeble disheartened Confederation of divided Cantons which emerged from the Napoleonic disaster. A Federative Union wisely organized on the solid basis of the constitution of 1848—a frame of Government which borrowed from that of the United States some of its best features * * * to-day's Swiss State may be called politically strong. It carries out the will of its its citizens and normally progressively realizes its end.

The nation in arms constitutes the defensive force of the country. * * * Thus the 1st of August, which is now annually celebrated as the national day, in remembrance of the signature of the first Federal Pact in 1291, saw this year the mobilization of 300,000 men, active army (Auszug), Landwehr, and even Landsturm.

* * * * * * *

That Switzerland, although in arms for the safeguarding of her neutrality, may successfully and up to the end remain an oasis of peace and refuge, and fulfill her various humanitarian duties * * * is the present wish of all her sons.

Extracts from "The Citizen Army of Switzerland," in The National Geographic Magazine of November, 1915:

Nowhere else in the world has the art of self defense better adjusted itself to geographical conditions than in the little Republic of Switzerland. While the subject of national preparedness holds such a large place in the minds of the American people, it becomes of value to study the remarkable system the Swiss people have evolved—a system fitted to national ideals which do not accept the doctrines of militarism on the one hand and which reject the doctrines of peace at any price on the other. The Swiss system is particularly interesting to Americans because of the kindred theories of government in Switzerland and the United States, the similar aspirations of their people, and the close relationship of their needs.

Although they have democratic tendencies, perhaps stronger than our own, although they believe in local self-government, perhaps more thoroughly than we do, and although they possess a very deep conviction that central authority must not encroach upon the rights of the Cantons, the people of Switzerland have made themselves a nation under arms, yet a nation without the slightest thought of adding a foot to its territory or of disturbing that peace whose blessings it loves and appreciates.

There is nothing in Switzerland corresponding to a regular army. One might hunt for months around the country without finding one man whose profession

is military; yet almost as hard would it be to discover one able-bodied citizen who has not had some soldier training * * *. (P. 503.)

NO CRACK REGIMENTS.

Rich and poor serve side by side in the Swiss army, and there is none of the "crack" regiment idea to be found. Neither is there any picking and choosing in the service; each man is placed where he can serve best. There is only one general, and he is picked from a nation of soldiers; nor is his renumeration lordly, for his salary is only $10 a day.

The caste system has not been permitted to creep into the Swiss army, for the very essence of the Swiss military idea is that all men start from the scratch, and that brain and ability must win the race.

The line troops of the Swiss army are raised like our State militia. The Cantons of Switzerland correspond to the States of the United States, and each Canton keeps its own troops and selects their officers. These officers are nominated by the Grand Council of the Canton upon the recommendation of the cantonal military director, after having successfully passed through the schools of instruction. Promotion from second to first lieutenant takes place according to seniority, but thereafter merit is the determining factor. No officer rises to a higher rank than colonel for there is only one general in the Swiss army and he is the commander in chief.

The engineers, guides, sanitary and administrative troops, and the army train are enrolled by the Confederation. Arms also are supplied by the Confederation. The Cantons furnish equipment and uniforms, but are reimbursed therefor afterward by the Federal authorities. (Pp. 505–506.)

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